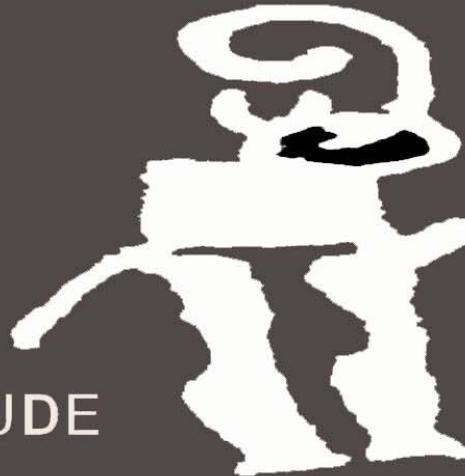


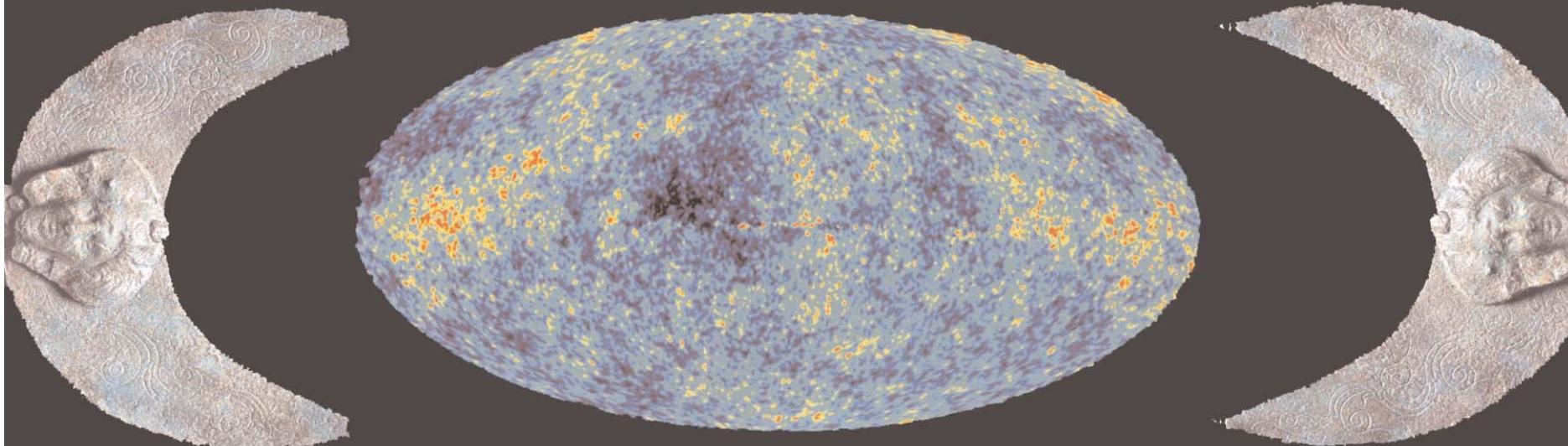
LA  
GROTTE  
DU

CLAUDE

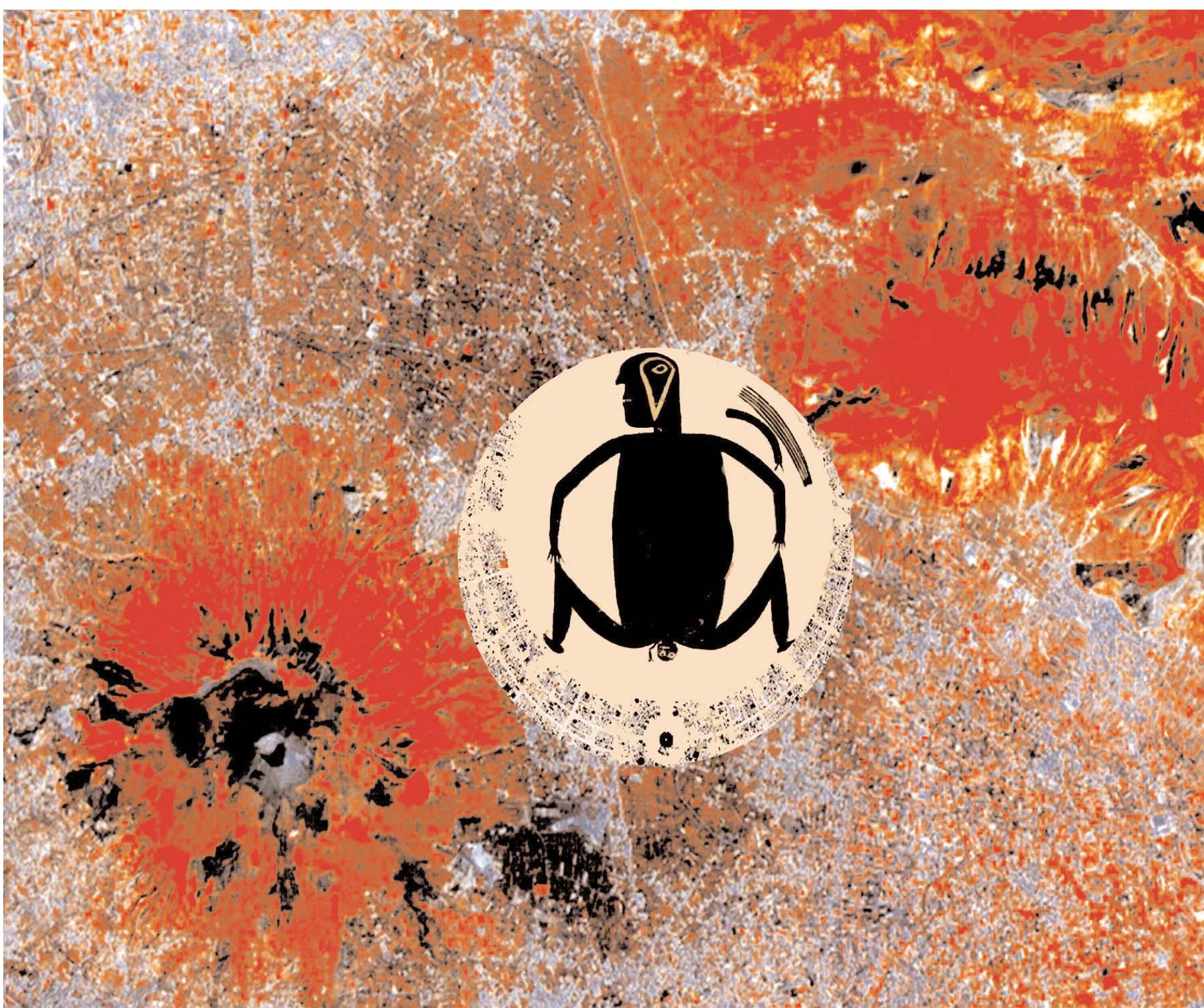


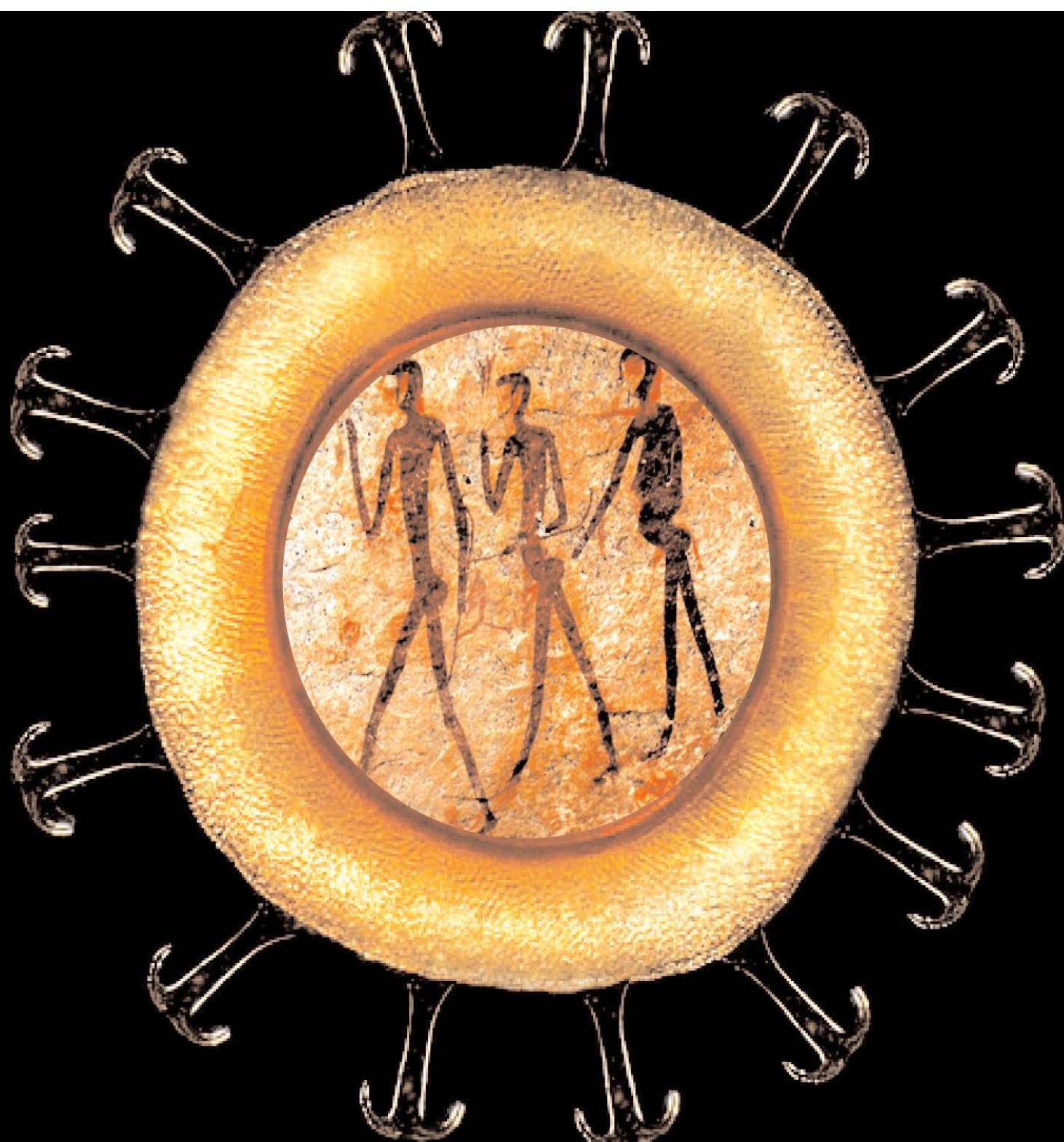
PRIMITF  
QUANTIQUE

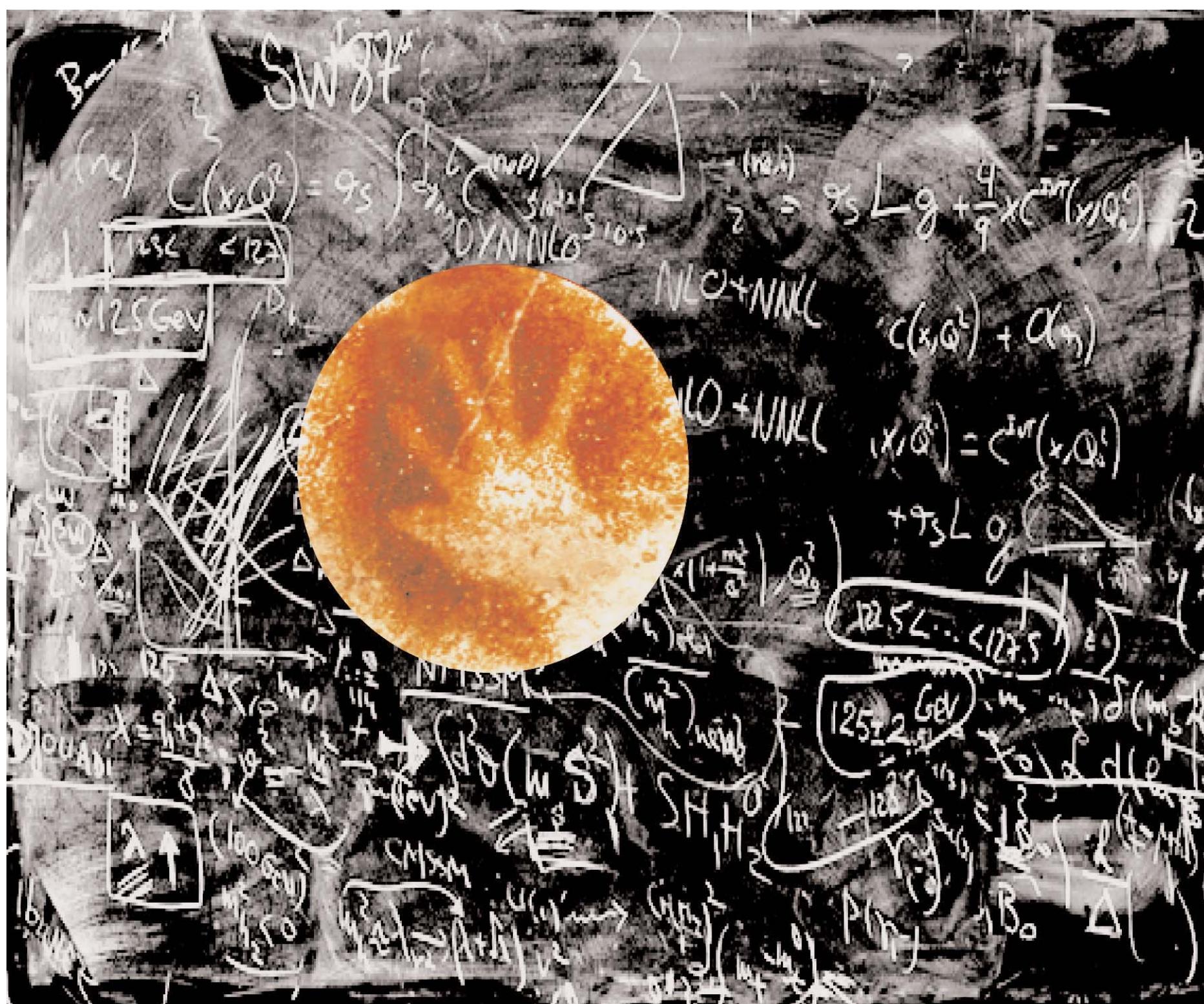
PAQUET











SWtqf

$$(n) \quad \underline{\langle x^2 \rangle} = g_s \int_{x_1}^{x_2} x^2 \frac{dx}{\text{Dynamics}} \rightarrow (n) \quad \underline{\langle x^2 \rangle} = g_s \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{x_1}^{x_2} = g_s \left[ \frac{x_2^3 - x_1^3}{3} \right] = g_s \left[ \frac{(x_2 - x_1)(x_2^2 + x_2 x_1 + x_1^2)}{3} \right]$$

1960 - 1960

卷之三

1852-1925

125-262



$$\begin{array}{l}
 \begin{array}{l}
 a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(C) \quad a \\
 \text{square} = a^2 \quad \boxed{a} \quad (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\
 \text{rectangle} = ab \quad \boxed{b} \quad (a+b)(a+b) = a(a+b) + b(a+b) \\
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 - (a+b)(a+b) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x^2 + (a+b)x + ab = (x+a)(x+b) \\
 & \text{If } ab = 0 \text{ then } x = -b \text{ or } x = -a \\
 & \text{or } x = 0 \text{ or } x = ab
 \end{aligned}$$

Population  
Geographic Density  
Population  
Migrant Population

$$\beta = \lambda (1 + \gamma_{th})^{NT} - \mu (1 + \gamma_{th})^{NT-1}$$

2. A comment box with the following text:  
 a = number of parameters  
 p comment probability of  
 p comment percentage rate

$$\begin{aligned} h(x) &= (e^x - e^{-x})/2 \\ \sin(x) &= (e^{ix} - e^{-ix})/2i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1. } \sinh(x) &= e^x - e^{-x} \\ \text{2. } \cosh(x) &= e^x + e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sinh(x)\cosh(x) &= (e^x - e^{-x})/2 \cdot (e^x + e^{-x})/2 = \frac{1}{2} (e^{2x} - e^{-2x}) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{2x} - \frac{1}{e^{2x}}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} (2x)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{12} = Y_1 + Y_2 \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(x_1 - y_1)^2 = y_2^2 \cdot \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial y_2} \quad \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial y_2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\sqrt{d_1^2 + d_2^2}$$



$$B = \sqrt{16}$$

$$t_0^2$$

$$\sqrt{\beta_1 + \beta_2}$$

$$f(x) = 2^x + 1, \epsilon = 0.005$$

$$e^2 - xy^2 = e; A(0, e, 1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{5x} = \frac{2}{5} \quad \text{with } y_1 = 0, \beta \neq 0$$

$$-0.242 > 0$$

$$E = \frac{V^2}{D^3} + 4^0 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{V}{D}}$$

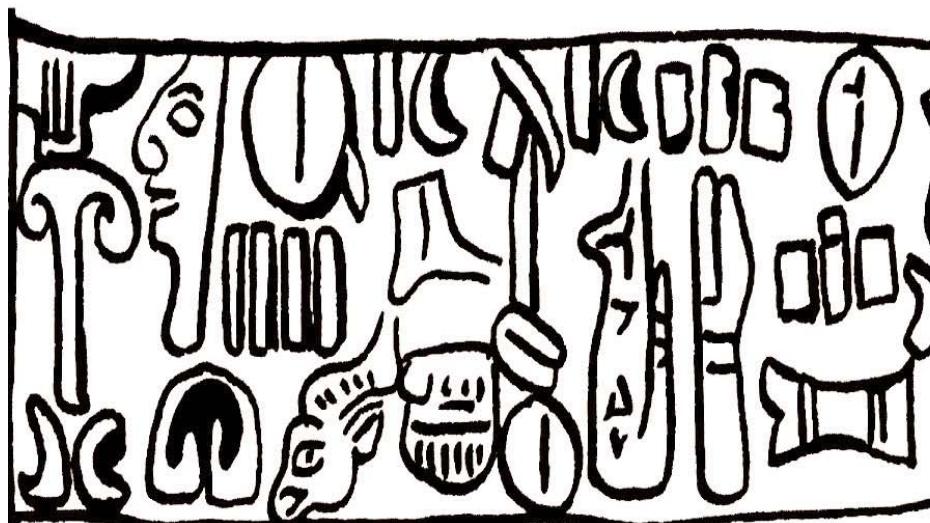
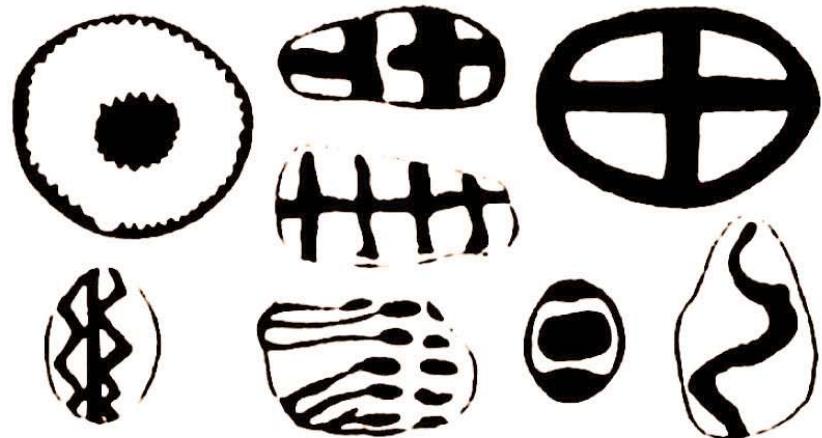
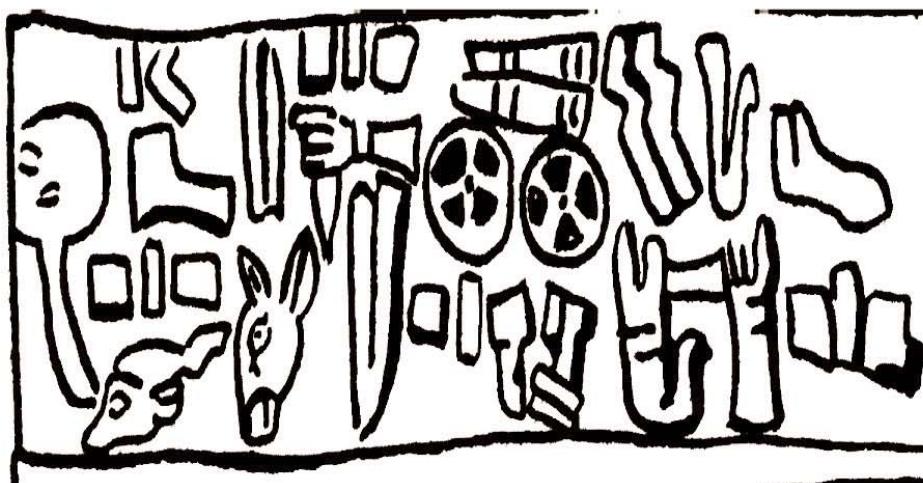
$$3^b + (C \cos) = 6(2^b)$$

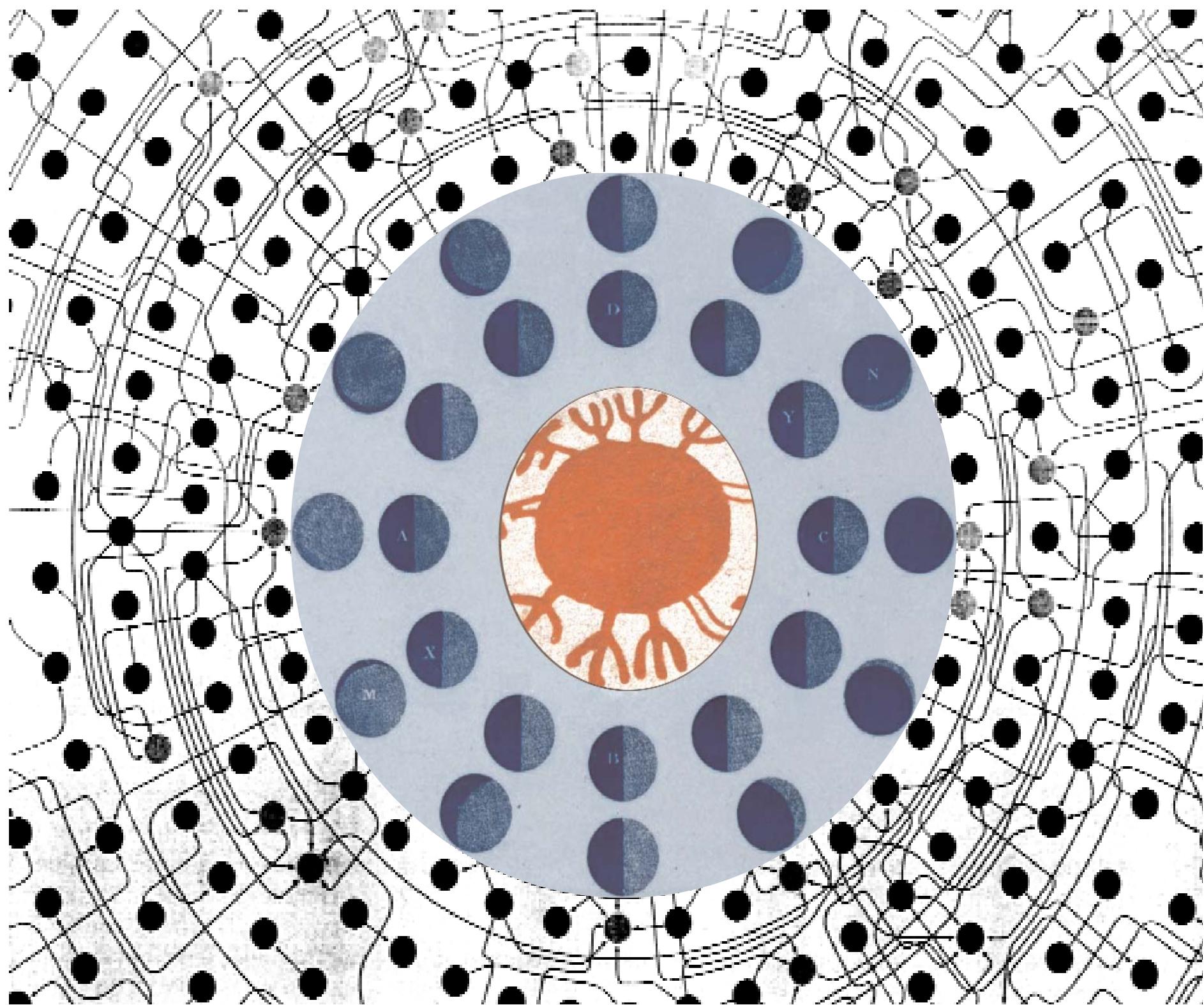
$$x + y + 2$$



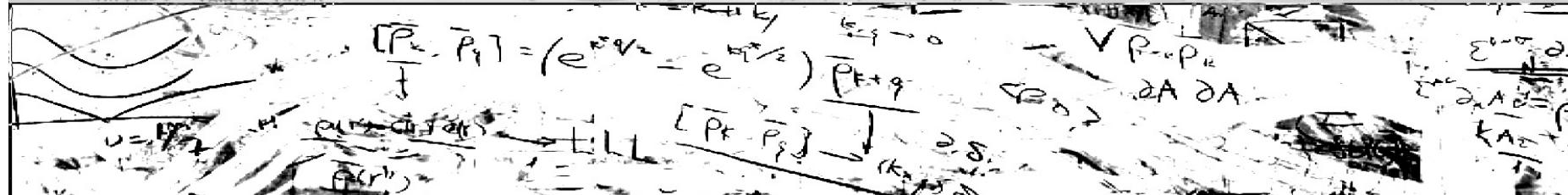
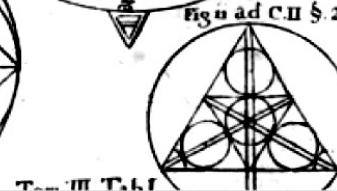
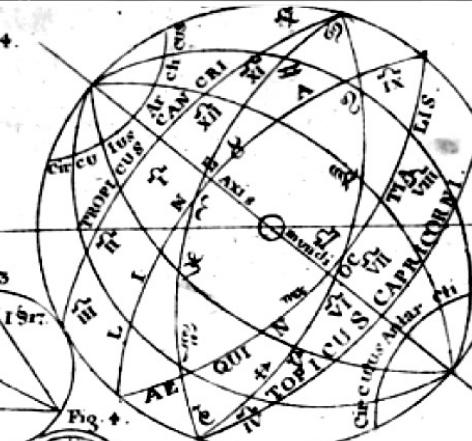
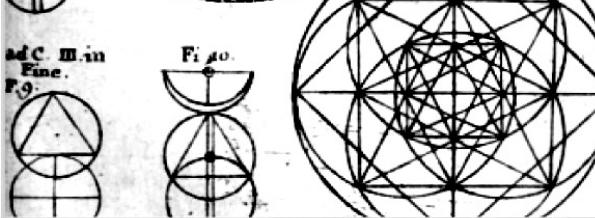
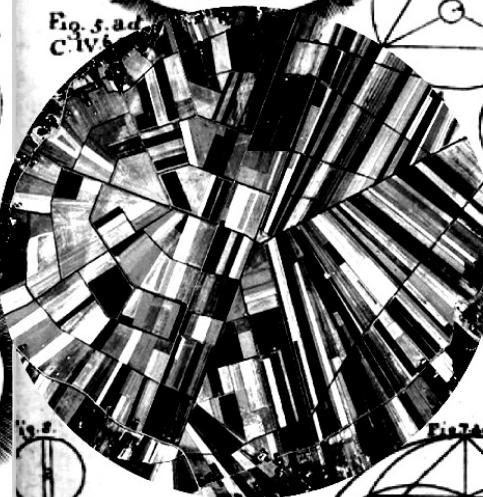
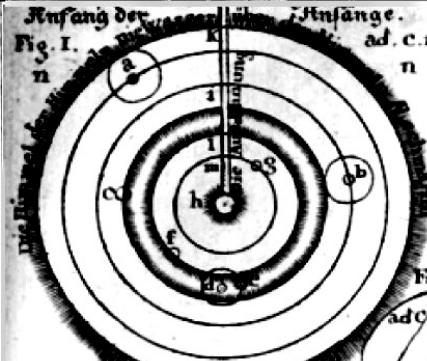
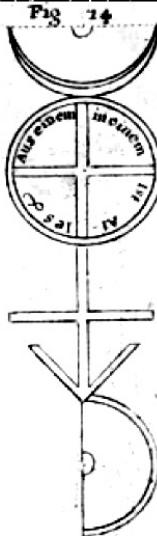
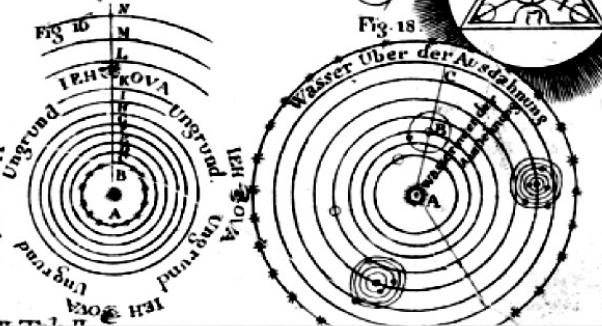
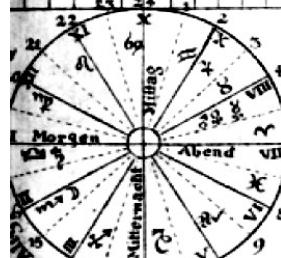
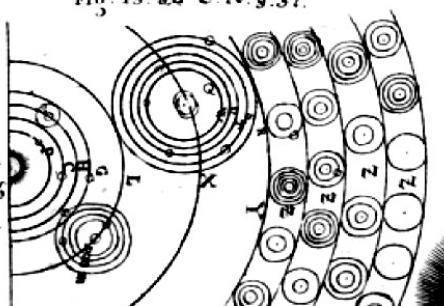
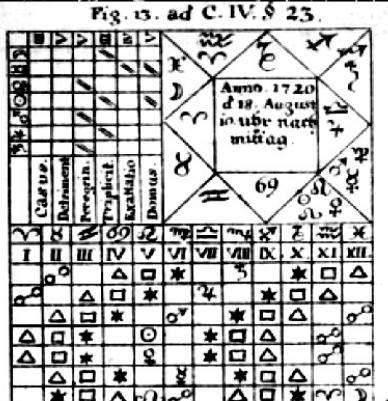
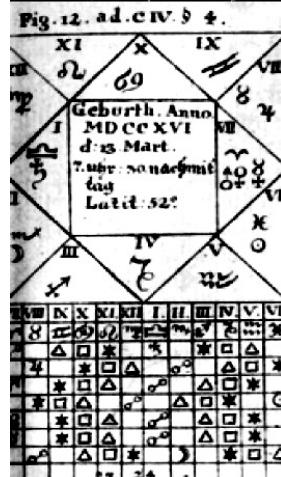
4. M. 5. 762 10 W  
C4 M.  
2. π 5/4 6  
Sk 3 2 = 2.61 W n  
h. C6  
3000  
2 500 11 1 = h. c. 5  
162 G-M  
112 G-2

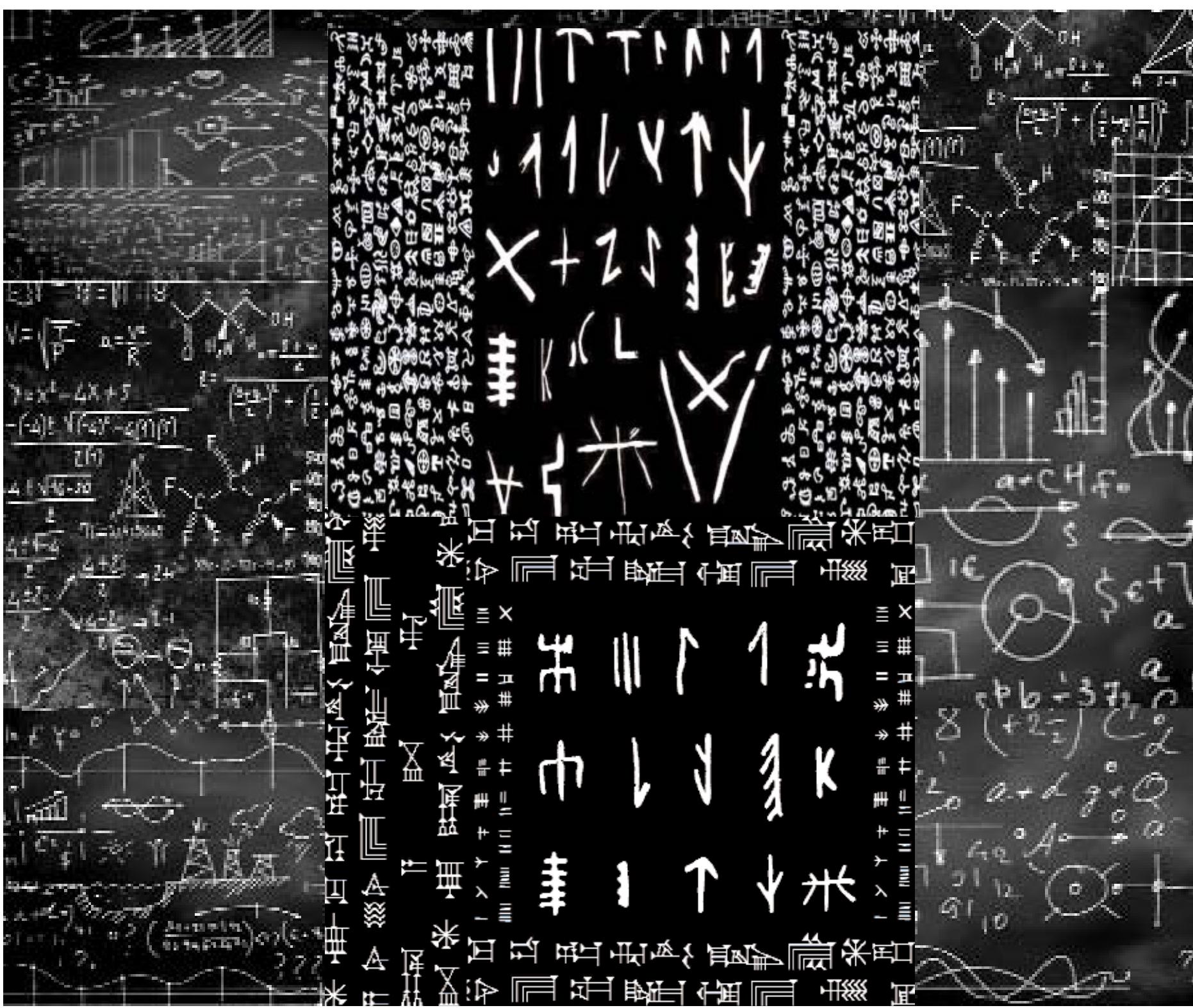




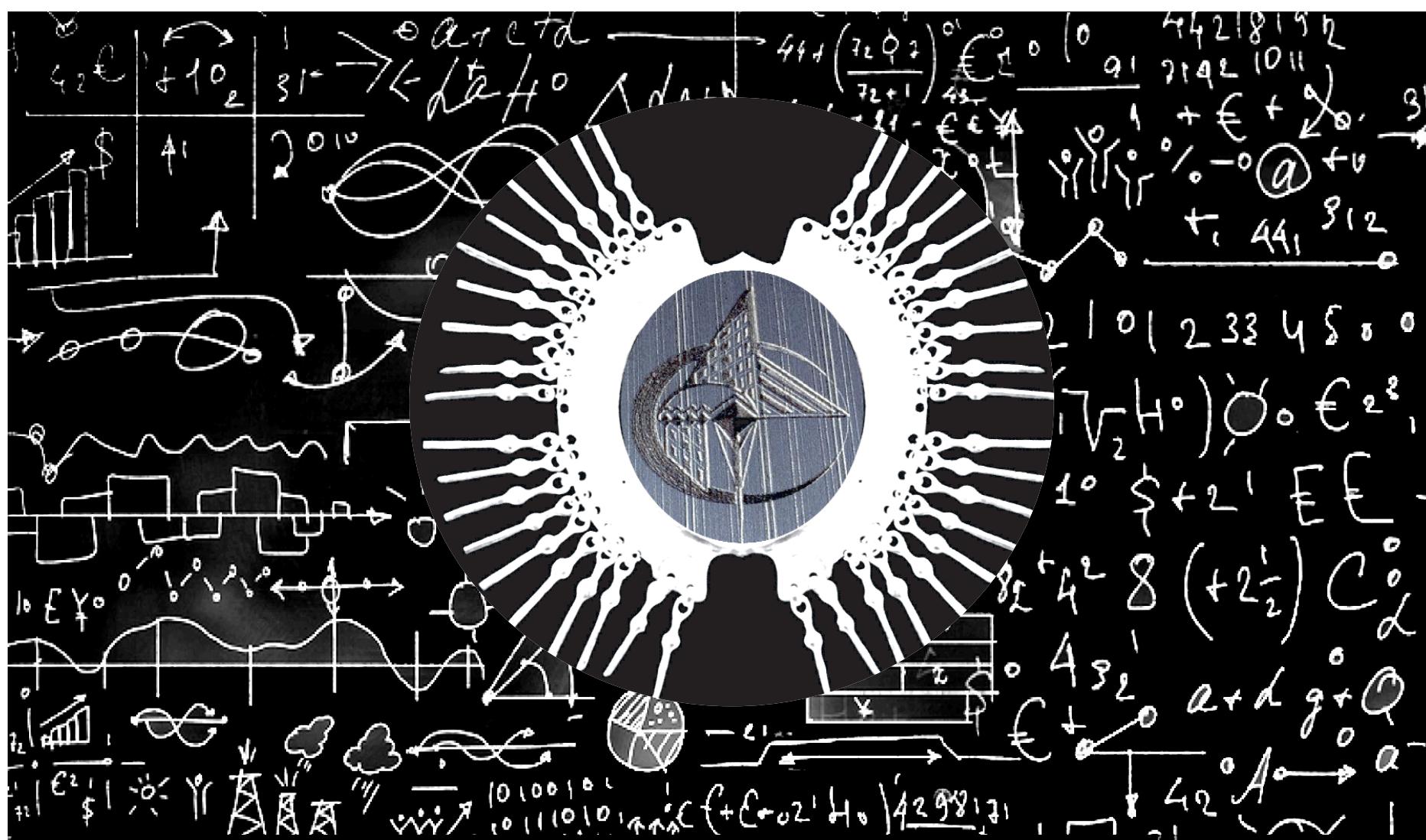


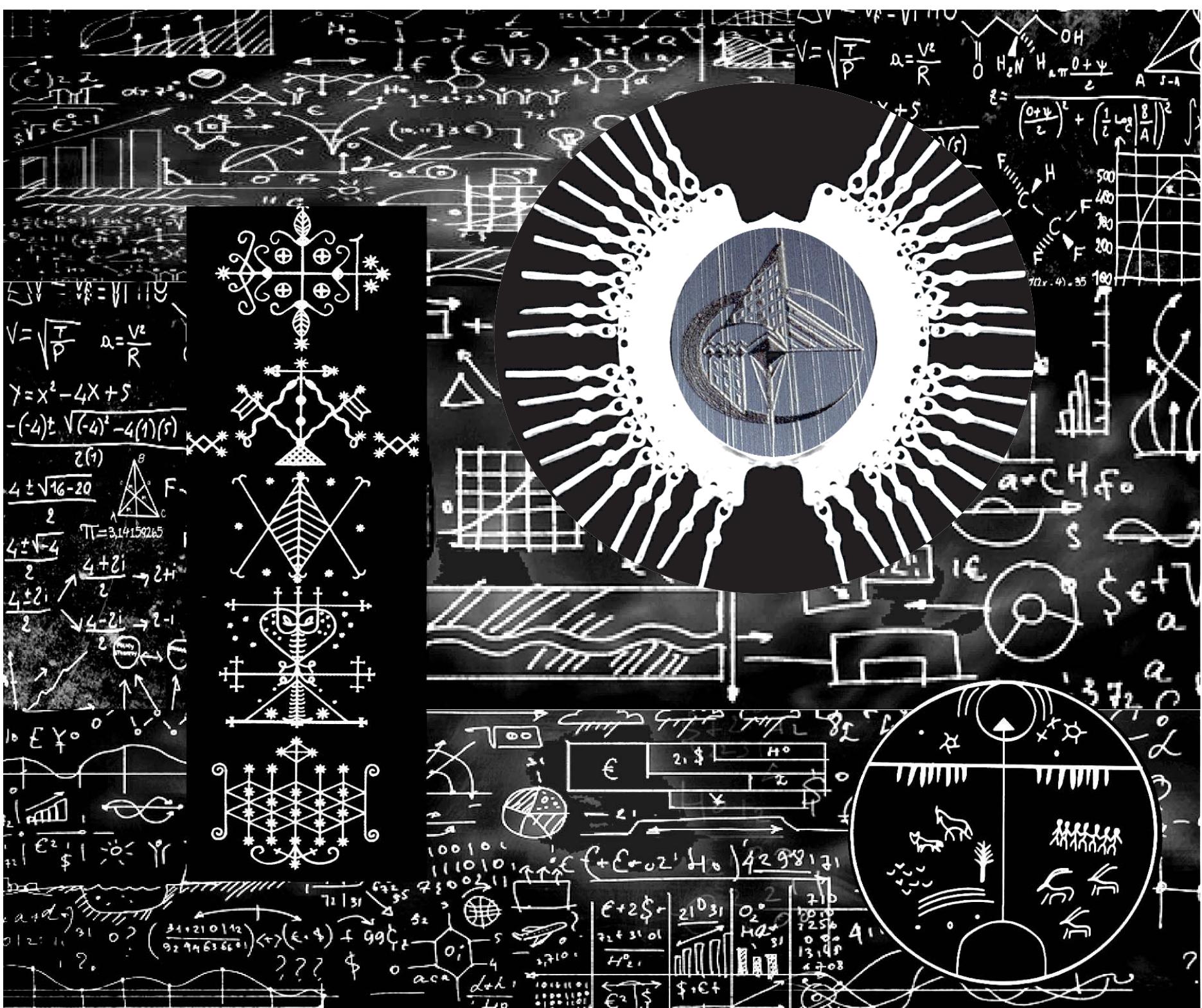
$$M_3 = A_i B_j \langle \bar{B}_i \bar{B}_j \rangle e^{i \phi_{B_0}} \quad \det M = 0 \quad H_5 = 1 + 4 \epsilon^2 + 3 \epsilon \epsilon_{12} + \epsilon_{12}^2 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty}$$







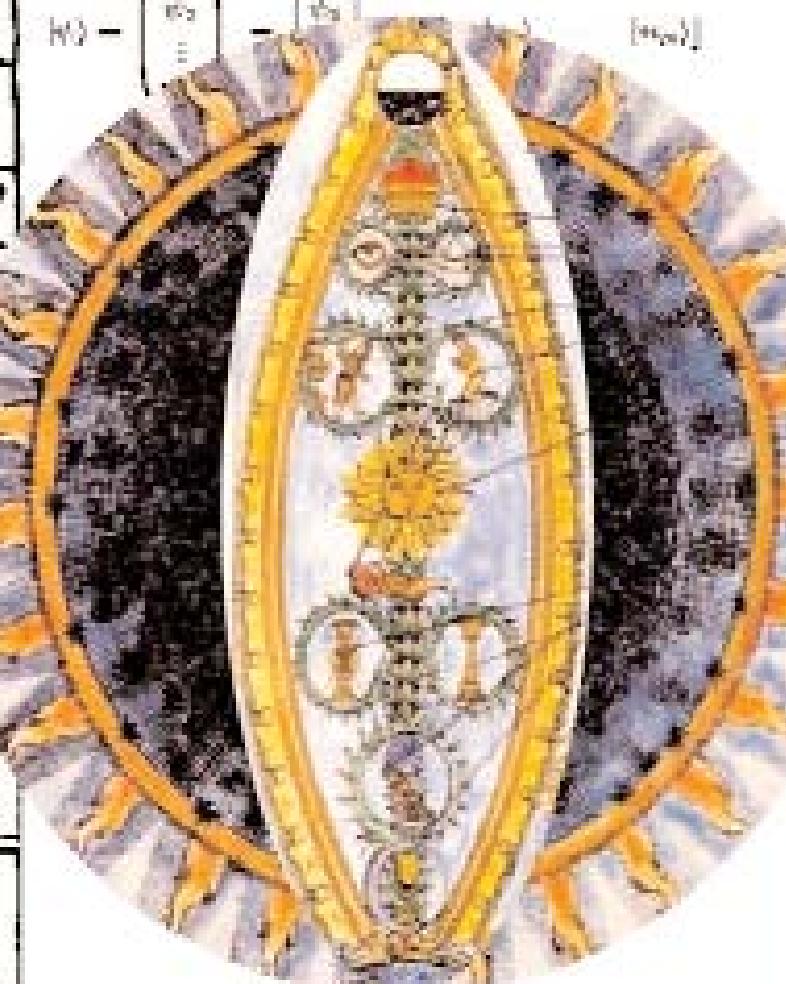




Saturn	इ	ह	प
Wood	इ	ह	प
Jupiter	म	ग	ए
Time	ग	व	र
Iron	०	०	०
Sol	०	०	०
Gold	०	०	०
Venus	०	०	०
Copper	०	०	०
Mercury	०	०	०
Quicksilver	०	०	०
Silver	०	०	०
Aacetum	०	०	०
Arctidimellat	०	०	०
E.S.	०	०	०
Aluminicous	०	०	०
Alumina	०	०	०
Ammonium	०	०	०
Ammon	०	०	०
Ammonium	०	०	०
Aqua	०	०	०
Aqua Fortis	०	०	०

$$\langle \psi \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_N \end{pmatrix} = [\phi_1 \ \phi_2 \ \dots \ \phi_N] \begin{bmatrix} \langle u_1 \rangle \\ \langle u_2 \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle u_N \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|v\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{KET}$$



$$|v\rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n |w_n\rangle$$

$$[S, \mathbf{c}] = \left( \begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ \vdots \\ s_N \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_N \end{pmatrix} \right) = [s_1 \ s_2 \ \cdots \ s_N] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_N \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^N s_i \cdot c_i.$$

Mensis.     
 Horae: post    
 Mates: Sathan    
 Mates: Sublimis

Metre Scale	N.B.
Metres	999
Oleum	50.000

Precipitare	雨
Pulvis	土
Pulvis Latus	土
Purificare	○
Purificare	土

Digitized by Google

salgar. — శలగర్ శలగర్ శలగర్  
equine. — ఏకైన్ ఏకైన్ ఏకైన్  
etc. — ఇతరి ఇతరి ఇతరి

स्त्रीं अस्ति अस्ति अस्ति अस्ति

1. <i>Scutellaria</i>	2. 
3. 	4. 
5. 	6. 
7. 	8. 
9. 	10. 

Setcrease	E
Sachemian	1 2
Sulphur	4 5 6
Sulphur	7
Yellow Phlox	8
Yellow ragged	9

Tartar □ □ □  
Gelatina □ □ □  
Sulfito □ □ □



Virus Laboratory v.2.0  
Virus Laboratory version 2.0 Is Written By [Damien].  
Press The Number Of An Option To Change It.

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = 2R$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) =$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -6iPQ \cdot -3/2) \cdot f(q, p) \cdot [-i \cdot W(f, q) \cdot Q^2P^2 \\
& \cdot W(g)] := -i \cdot W([f, g]) \cdot \{f, g\} \cdot Q^2P^2 \\
& \cdot 6 \cdot (Q^2P^2 + QQPQ + QP^2Q + PQ^2P \\
& \cdot PQPQ + P^2Q^2) \cdot [W(q^3), W(p^3)] \text{ et} \\
& x^3, P^3] = 3q^2 \cdot 3p^2 \cdot 0 \cdot QP = PQ + i : 9 \\
& N(q^2p^2) = 9/6 \cdot (Q^2P^2 + QQPQ + \\
& QP^2Q + PQ^2P + PQPQ + P^2Q^2) = \\
& (3P^2Q^2 + 6iPQ \cdot -3/2) \cdot \{f(q, p)\} \cdot [- \\
& W(f), -i \cdot W(g)] := -i \cdot W([f, g]) \cdot \{f, g\} \\
& 1^2P^2 / 6 \cdot (Q^2P^2 + QQPQ + QP^2Q + \\
& Q^2P \cdot + PQPQ + P^2Q^2) \\
& + 1^2Q^2) \cdot [W(q^3), W(p^3)] \text{ et} \\
& x^3, P^3] = 3q^2 \cdot 3p^2 \cdot 0 \cdot QP = PQ + i : 9 \\
& N(q^2p^2) = 9/6 \cdot (Q^2P^2 + QQPQ + \\
& QP^2Q + PQPQ + Q^2P^2 \cdot (Q^2P^2 + QQPQ + \\
& Q^2P \cdot + PQPQ + P^2Q^2) \cdot [W(q^3), W(p^3)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{3q^2,3p^2-0,QP}{QPQP+458} \frac{Q^2P+PQPQ}{QP^2+QP^2} \frac{QP+PQ^2}{QP+QPQ+} \\ \frac{Q^2P^2+QPQP}{9/6\ (Q^2P^2+} \frac{QP+QPQ+}{Q^2P^2+QPQP} \frac{3p^2-0,QP}{(f,g)q^2p^2/6/} \\ \frac{P+PQPQ+}{P^2/6\ (Q^2P^2+} \frac{Q^2P^2+6iPQ-}{QP+QP^2Q+} \\ \frac{Q^2P+PQPQ}{P^2/6\ (Q^2P^2+} \frac{9/6\ (Q^2P^2+}{299/792.458} \frac{W((f,g),(f,g))}{W((f,g),(f,g))}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{n} \cdot f(\vec{r}) &= -i\hbar \frac{\partial f(\vec{r})}{\partial \vec{r}} \\ E f(\vec{r}, t) &= -i\hbar \frac{\partial f(\vec{r})}{\partial t} \\ \Delta \Psi(\vec{r}, t) + V(\vec{r}) \Psi(\vec{r}, t) \\ \left[ \hat{x}^i \hat{p}_j \right] f(\vec{r}) &= (\hat{x}^i \hat{p}_j - \hat{p}_j \hat{x}^i) \end{aligned}$$

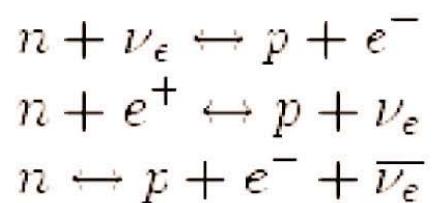
$$\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t^2} = -\hbar^2 c^2 \Delta \Psi(\vec{r}, t) + m^2 c^4 \Psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

$$\langle \phi | \psi \rangle = \left( \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_N \end{pmatrix}_{\epsilon^*}, \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_N \end{pmatrix}_{\epsilon} \right) = [\phi_1 \ \phi_2 \ \cdots \ \phi_N] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_N \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{n=1}^N \phi_n \cdot \psi_n \langle \phi | = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_N \end{pmatrix}_{\epsilon^*} = [\phi_1 \ \phi_2 \ \cdots \ \phi_N] \left( \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_N \end{pmatrix}_{\epsilon} \right) =$$



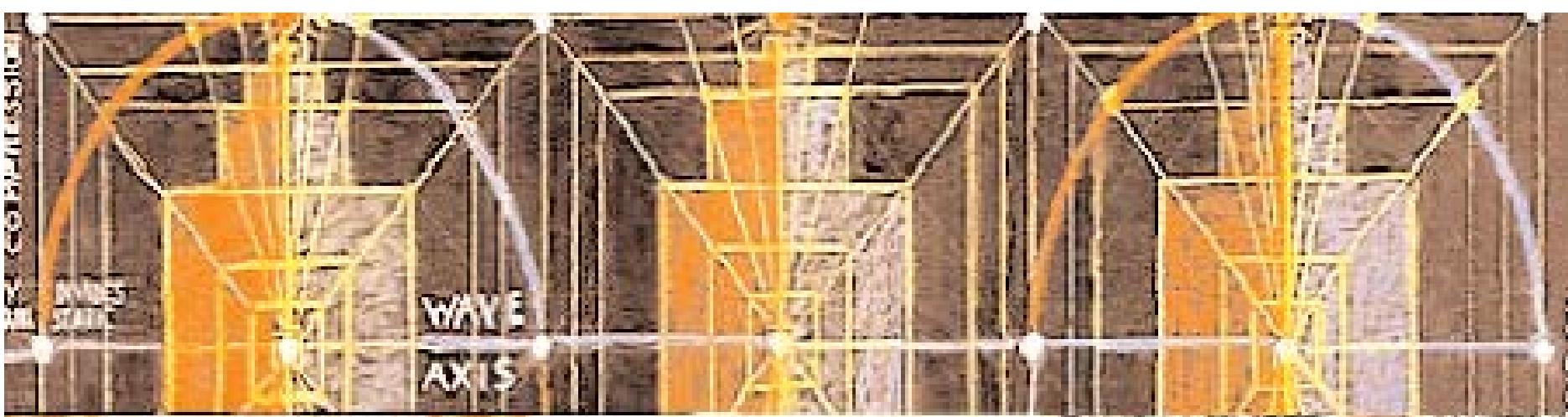
$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R - \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu} \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t^2} = -\hbar^2 c^2 \Delta \Psi(\vec{r}, t) + m^2 c^4 \Psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

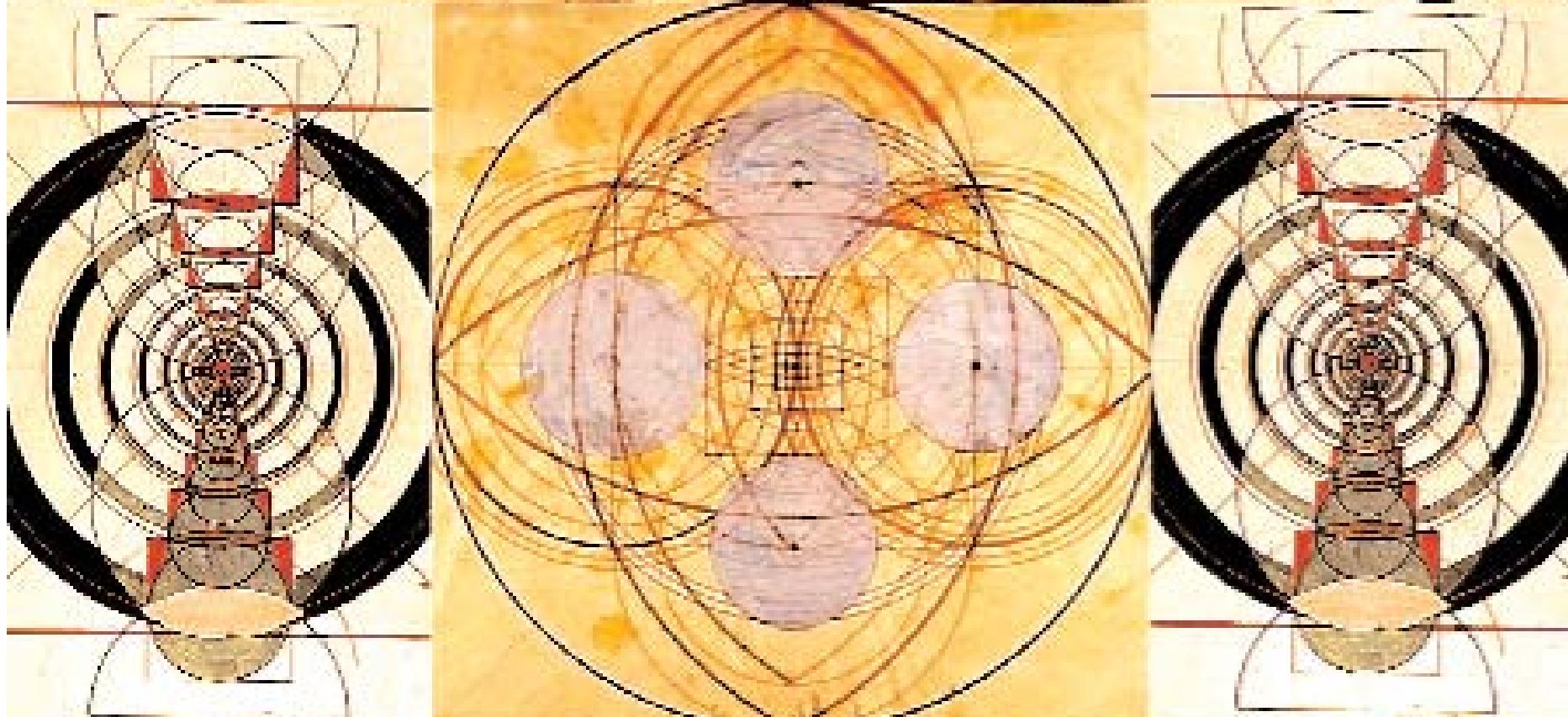
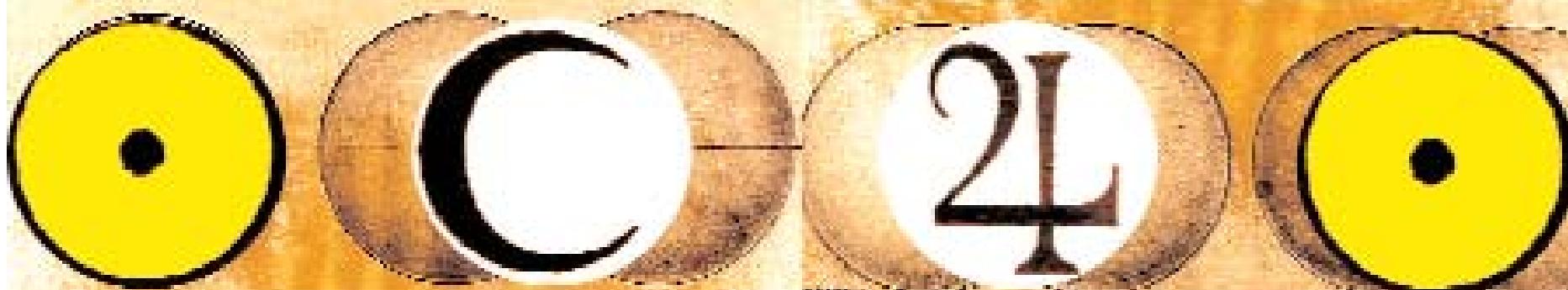
$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_N \end{bmatrix}_{\epsilon} = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_N \end{bmatrix}_{\epsilon} \cdot [|u_1\rangle \ |u_2\rangle \ \cdots \ |u_N\rangle] \ \langle \phi | = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_N \end{pmatrix}_{\epsilon^*} = [\phi_1 \ \phi_2 \ \cdots \ \phi_N] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \langle u_1 | \\ \langle u_2 | \\ \vdots \\ \langle u_N | \end{bmatrix}_{\epsilon} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle u_1 | \\ \langle u_2 | \\ \vdots \\ \langle u_N | \end{bmatrix}_{\epsilon} = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_N \end{bmatrix}_{\epsilon} = [|u_1\rangle \ |u_2\rangle \ \cdots \ |u_N\rangle]$$

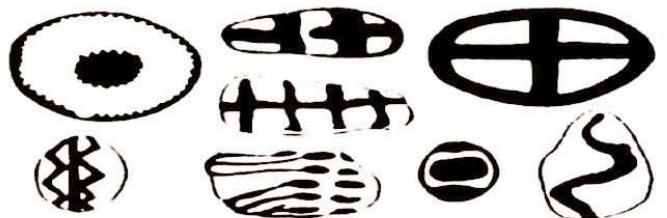


$$\frac{n_p}{n_n} = e^{-\frac{E_p - E_n}{kT}} = e^{-\frac{\Delta mc^2}{kT}}$$

$p + n \rightarrow D + \gamma$  ( $\gamma$  : p $\bar{k}$ )  
 $D + n \rightarrow {}^3H + \gamma$   
 $D + p \rightarrow {}^3He + \gamma$   
 $D + D \rightarrow {}^3H + p$   
 $D + D \rightarrow {}^3He + n$   
 $D + D \rightarrow {}^4He + \gamma$   
 ${}^3H + p \rightarrow {}^4He + \gamma$   
 ${}^3He + n \rightarrow {}^3H + p$   
 ${}^3He + n \rightarrow {}^4He + \gamma$   
 ${}^3H + D \rightarrow {}^4He + n$   
 ${}^3He + D \rightarrow {}^4He + p$   
 ${}^3He + {}^3He \rightarrow {}^4He + 2p$   
 ${}^4He + D \rightarrow {}^6Li + \gamma$   
 ${}^4He + {}^3H \rightarrow {}^7Li + \gamma$   
 ${}^4He + {}^3He \rightarrow {}^7Be + \gamma$   
 ${}^6Li + n \rightarrow {}^7Li + \gamma$   
 ${}^6Li + p \rightarrow {}^7Be + \gamma$   
 ${}^7Li + p \rightarrow {}^4He + \gamma$   
 ${}^7Be + n \rightarrow {}^7Li + p$   
 ${}^7Be + e^- \rightarrow {}^7Li + \gamma$







$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi_{exp} - \varphi_{RG} =$$



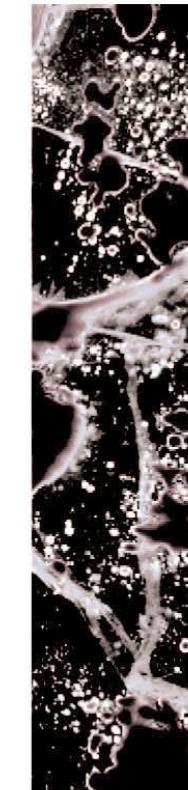
$$\varphi = \varphi_{exp} - \Delta\varphi = \varphi_{RG} =$$

$g(0)=a$  ;  $g(n+1)=f(g(n))$   $y=g(x) \quad ? \quad | \quad [\hat{a}(l,0)=a \quad ? \quad i < x \quad \hat{a}(l, i+1)=f(\hat{a}(l, i)) \quad ? \quad y = \hat{a}(l, i)]$

$$\lambda_{max} = \frac{hc}{4,965 \cdot kT} = \frac{2,898 \cdot 10^{-3}}{T}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{n}{p}$$

$$\pm 0.45$$



$$\vec{F}_{12} = \nabla_{-} G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2} \vec{u}_{12}$$

$$H = \sum_k a_k^\dagger a_k$$

$$\varphi_{Einstein} = \frac{6 \pi G M_S}{c^2 a \left( 1 - e^2 \right)}$$

$$\frac{24 \pi^3 a^2}{T^2 c^2 \left( 1 - e^2 \right)}$$

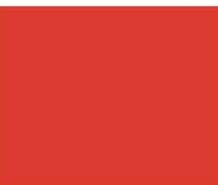
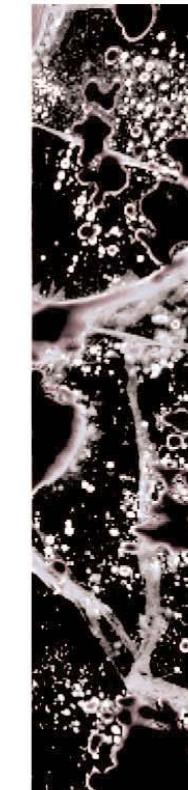


$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R - \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}$$

$?x A ?x B ?x (A ? B) ; ?x ?y A(x, y) ?N ?z ?x?z ?y?z A(x, y) ; ?x A$

$?y B ?x ?y (A ? B) ; ?x?z ?y A(x, y) ?N? u ?x?z ?y u A(x, y).$

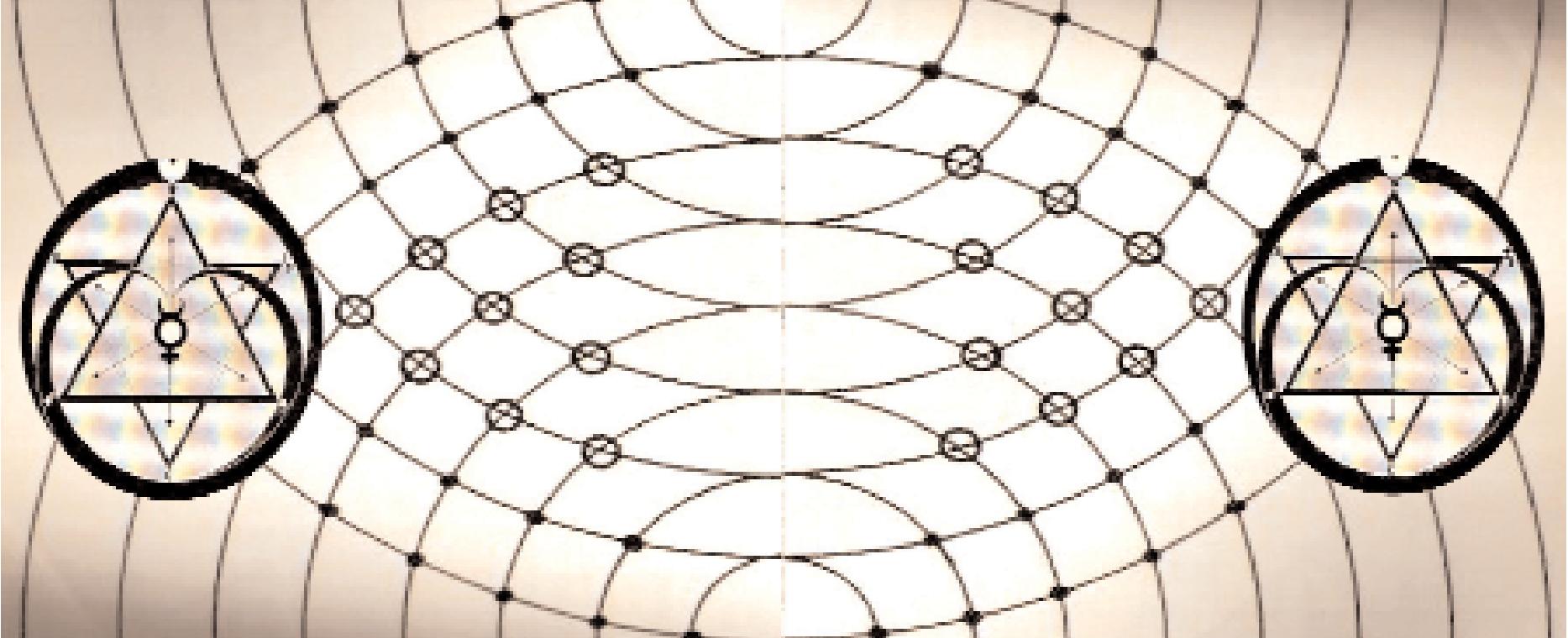
$g(0)=a$  ;  $g(n+1)=f(g(n))$   $y=g(x) \quad ? \quad | \quad [\hat{a}(l,0)=a \quad ? \quad i < x \quad \hat{a}(l, i+1)=f(\hat{a}(l, i)) \quad ? \quad y = \hat{a}(l, i)]$



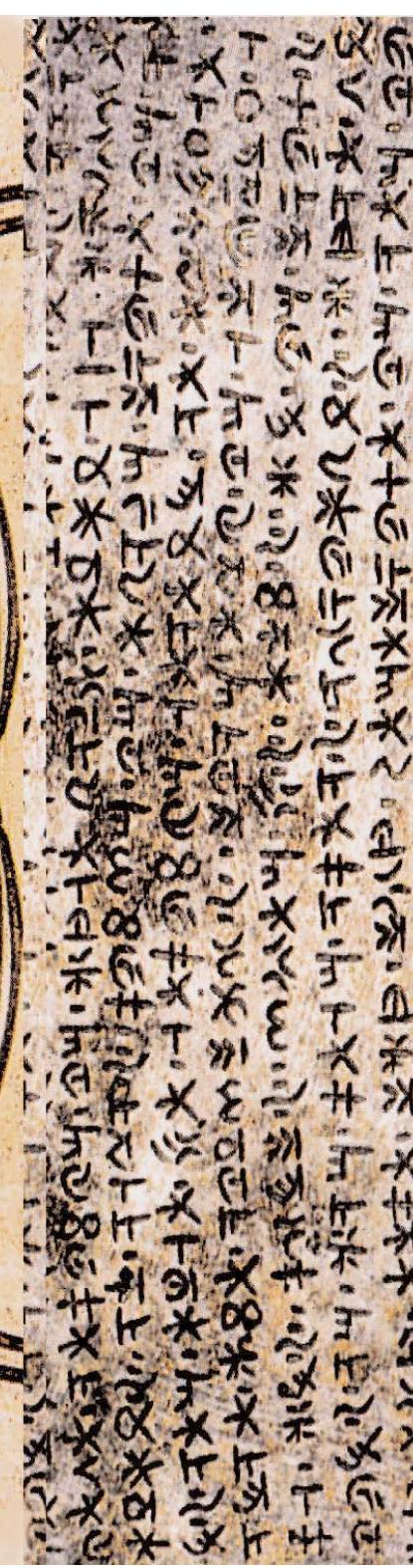
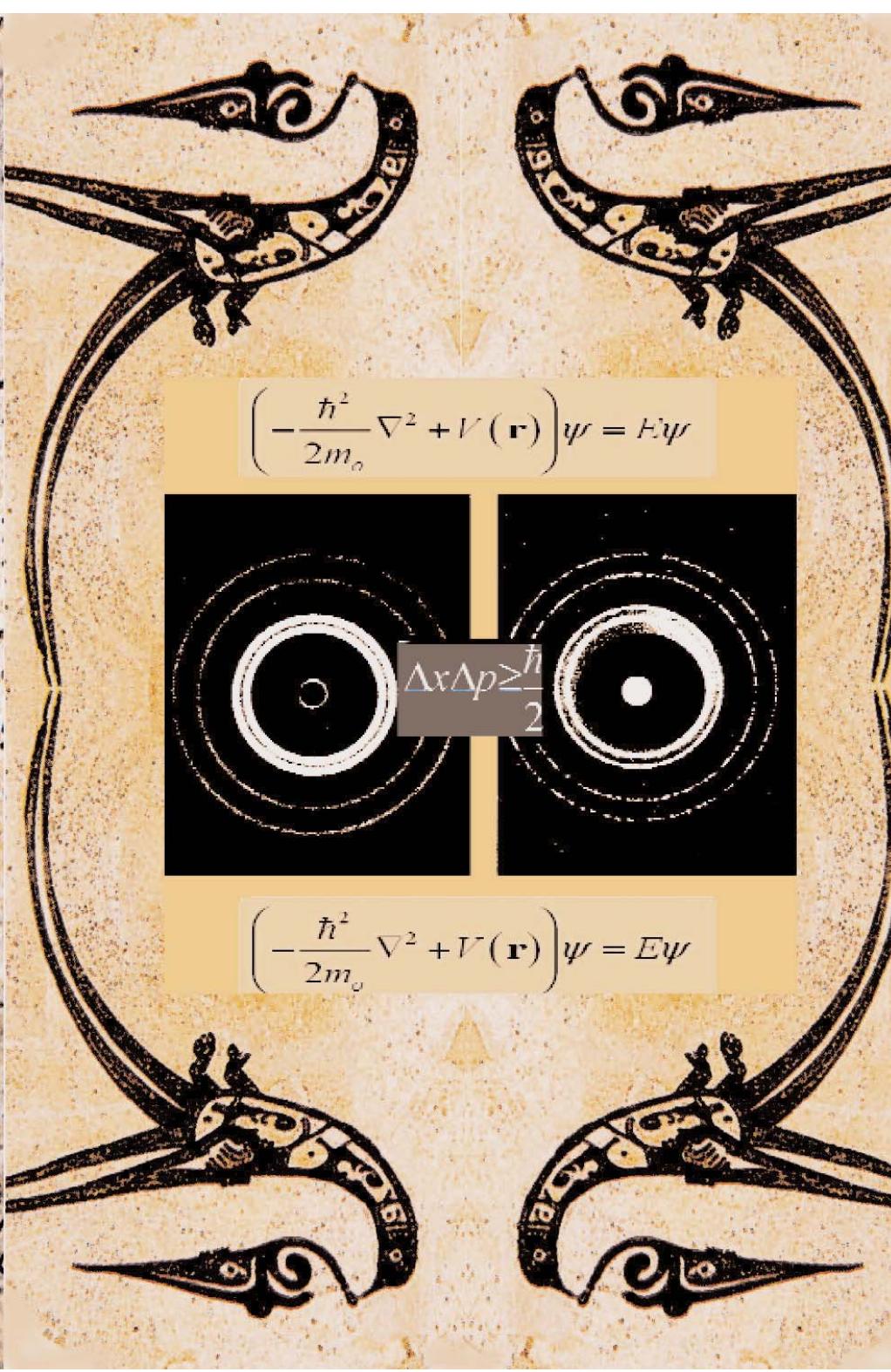
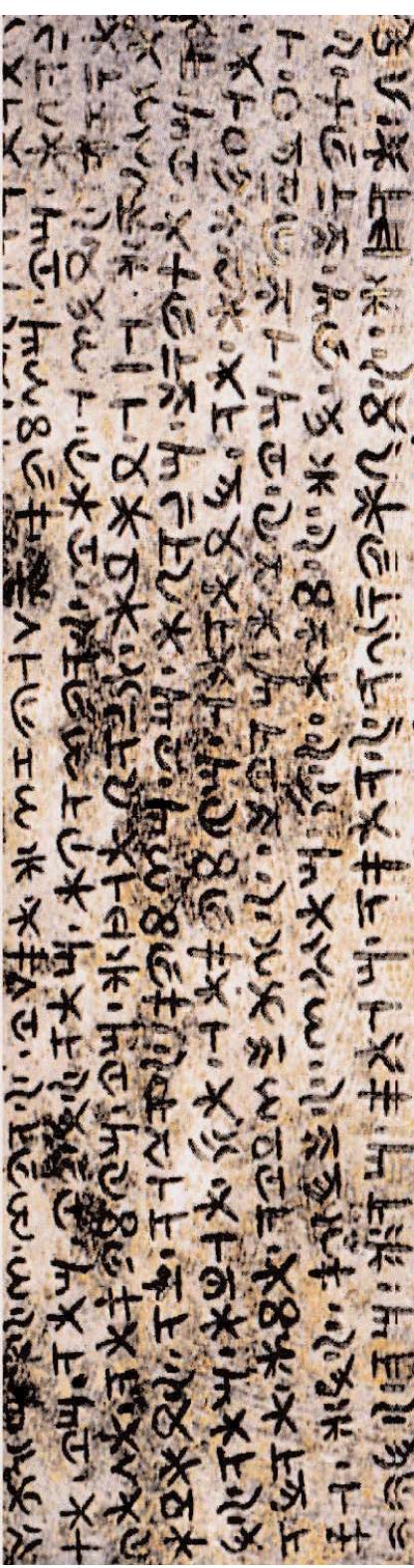
$$\Phi = \sigma T^+$$

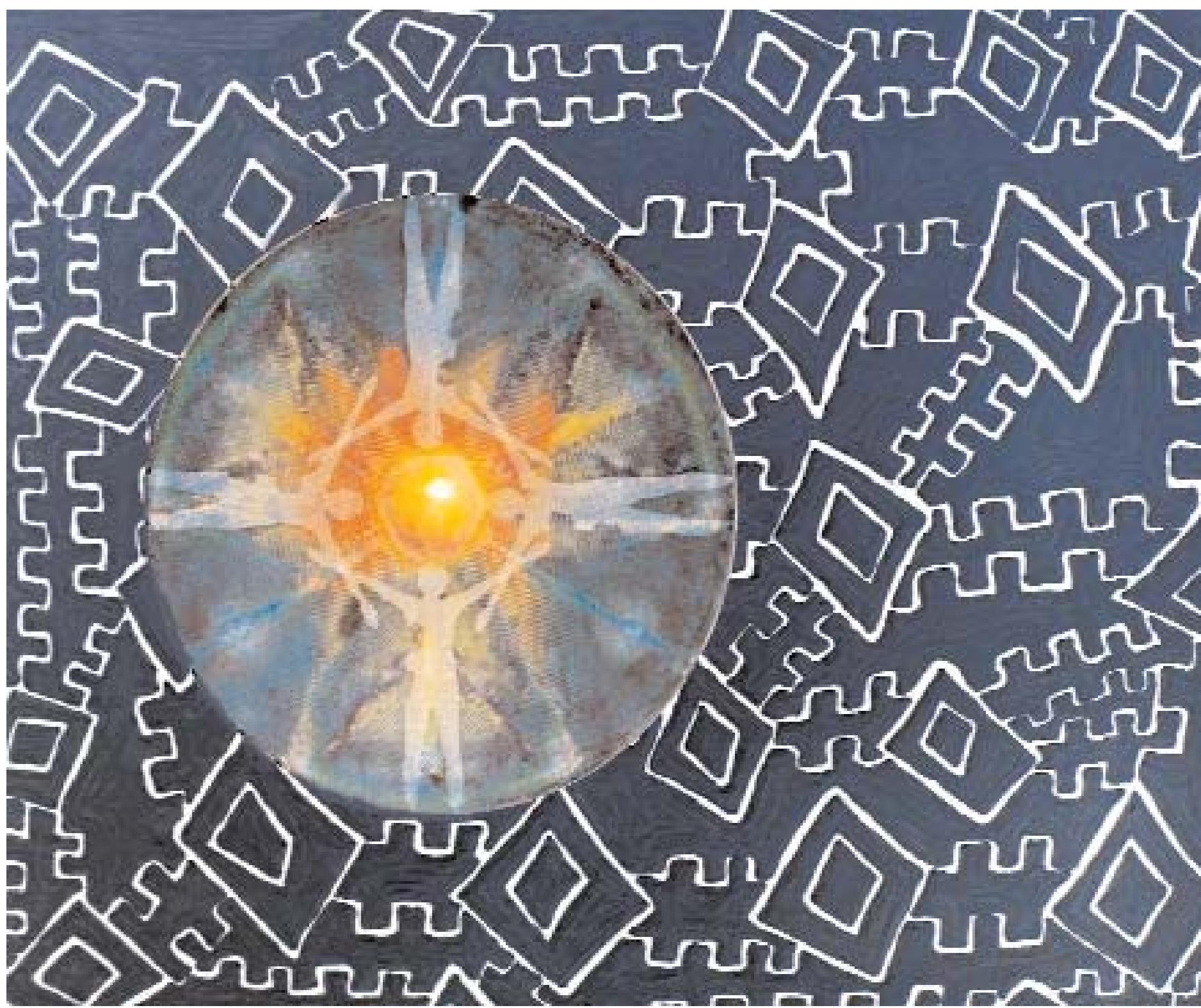


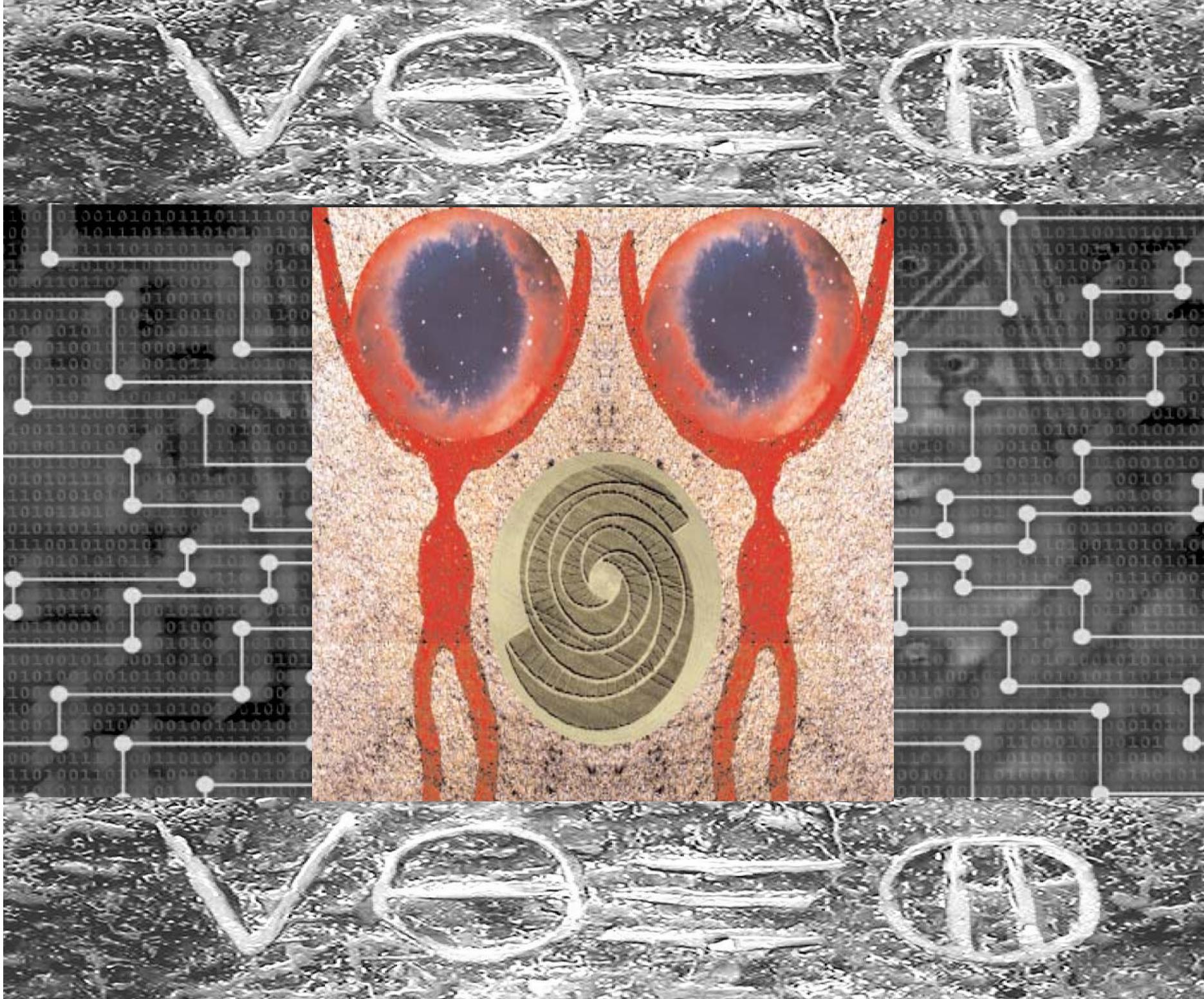
$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \Psi(\vec{r}, t) = -\hbar^2 c^2 \Delta \Psi(\vec{r}, t) + m^2 c^4 \Psi(\vec{r}, t) \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Psi(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t^2} = -\hbar^2 c^2 \Delta \Psi(\vec{r}, t) + m^2 c^4 \Psi(\vec{r}, t) \\
& \Psi = \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i e^{i\omega_i t} \quad \langle \phi | \phi \rangle = \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{array} \right) \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{array} \right) = |\phi_1 \phi_2 \dots \phi_n| \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i \cdot \phi_i \langle \phi | \phi \rangle = |\phi_1 \phi_2 \dots \phi_n| \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{array} \right) = |\phi_1| \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{array} \right) + \dots + |\phi_n| \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{array} \right) \\
& H |\psi(t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle H |\psi(t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

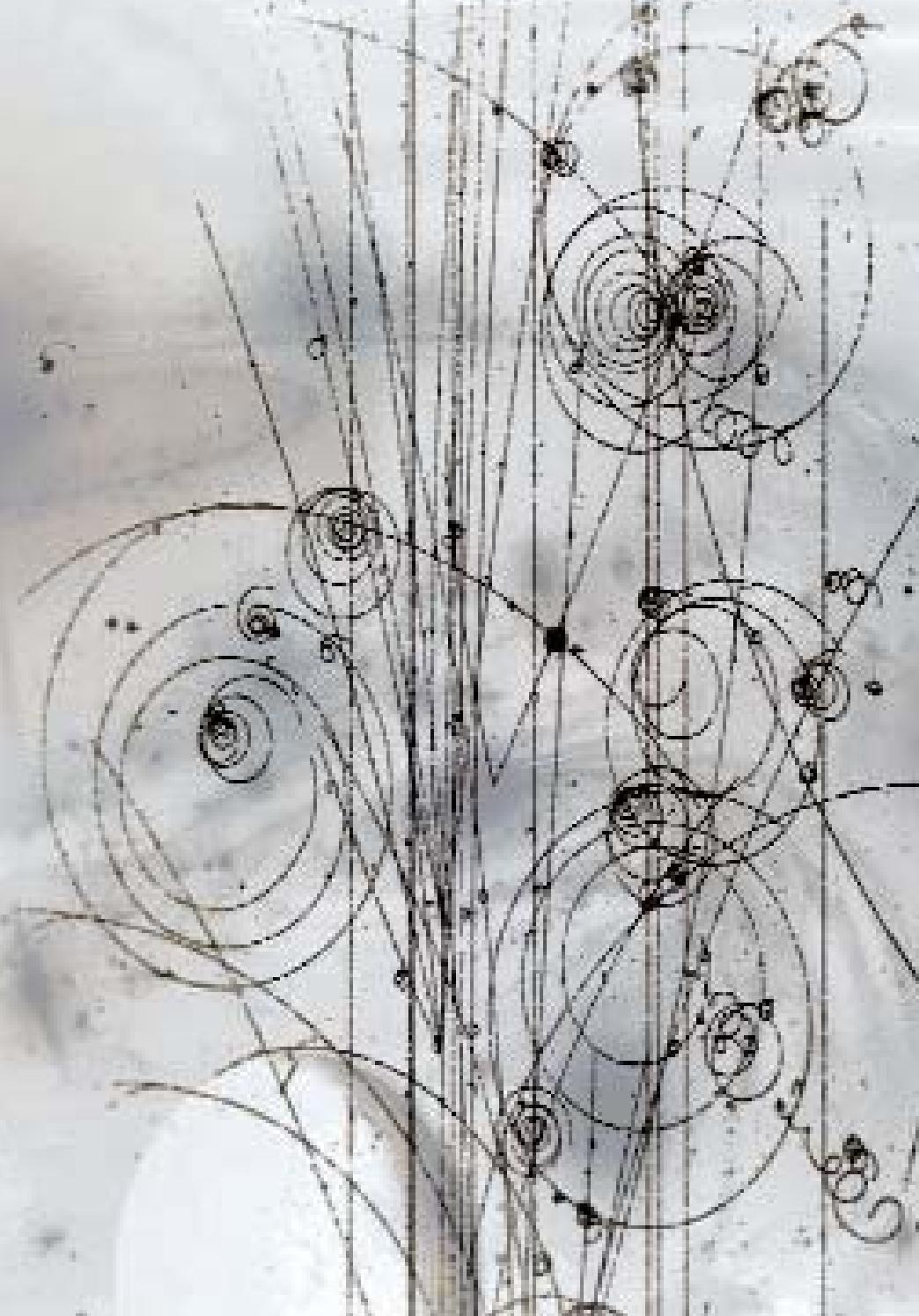


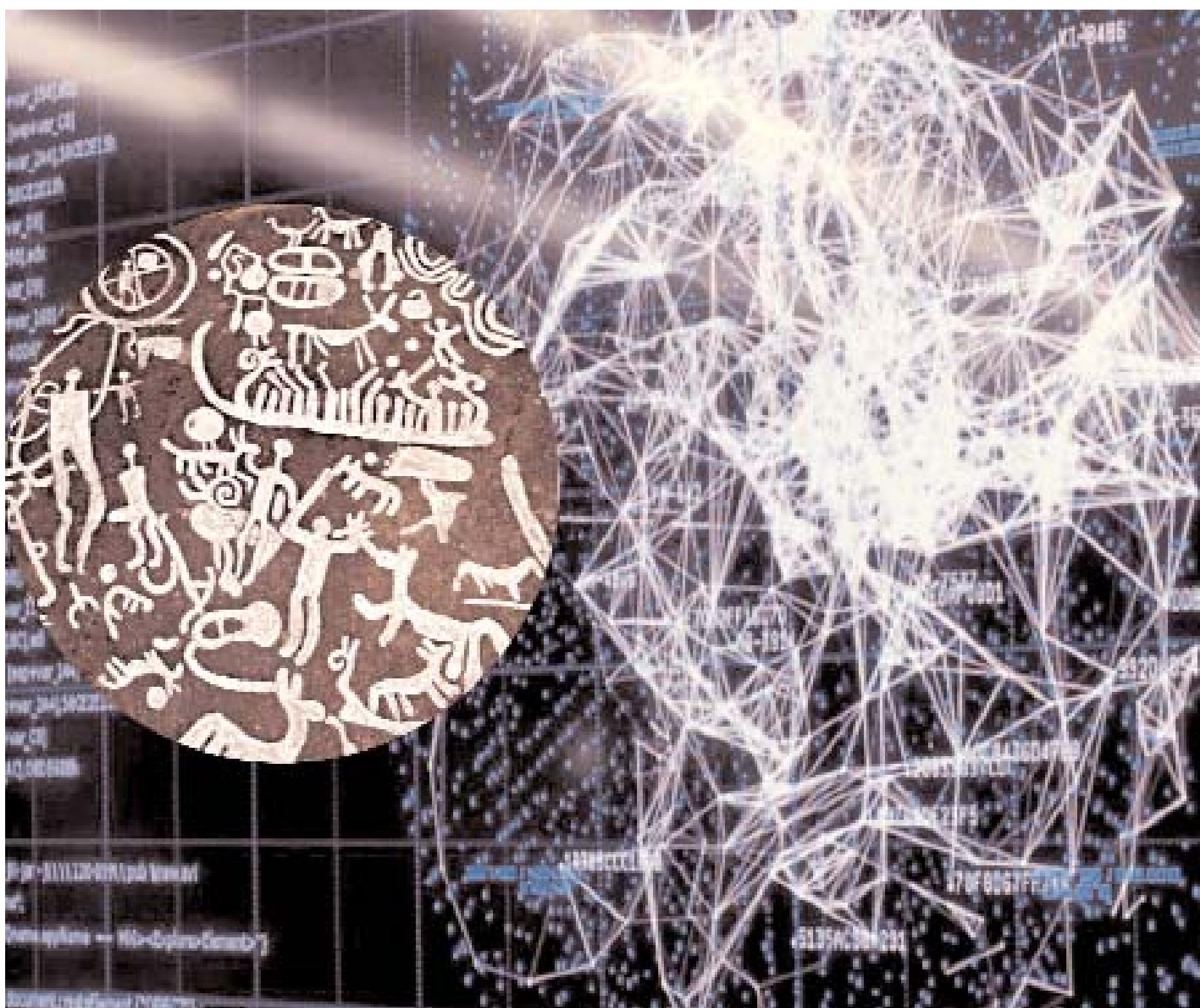
$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial}{\partial t} H |\psi(t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle H |\psi(t)\rangle = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle \\
& \text{At } \Psi = \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i \left( \begin{array}{c} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n \end{array} \right) \quad \langle \phi | \phi \rangle = |\phi_1 \phi_2 \dots \phi_n| \langle \phi | \phi \rangle = \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{array} \right) \cdot |\phi_1 \phi_2 \dots \phi_n| \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{bmatrix} = |\phi_1| \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{array} \right) + \dots + |\phi_n| \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{array} \right) = |\phi_1| \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{array} \right) + \dots + |\phi_n| \left( \begin{array}{c} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_n \end{array} \right) \\
& R_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R - \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu} \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t^2} = -\hbar^2 c^2 \Delta \Psi(\vec{r}, t) + m^2 c^4 \Psi(\vec{r}, t)
\end{aligned}$$

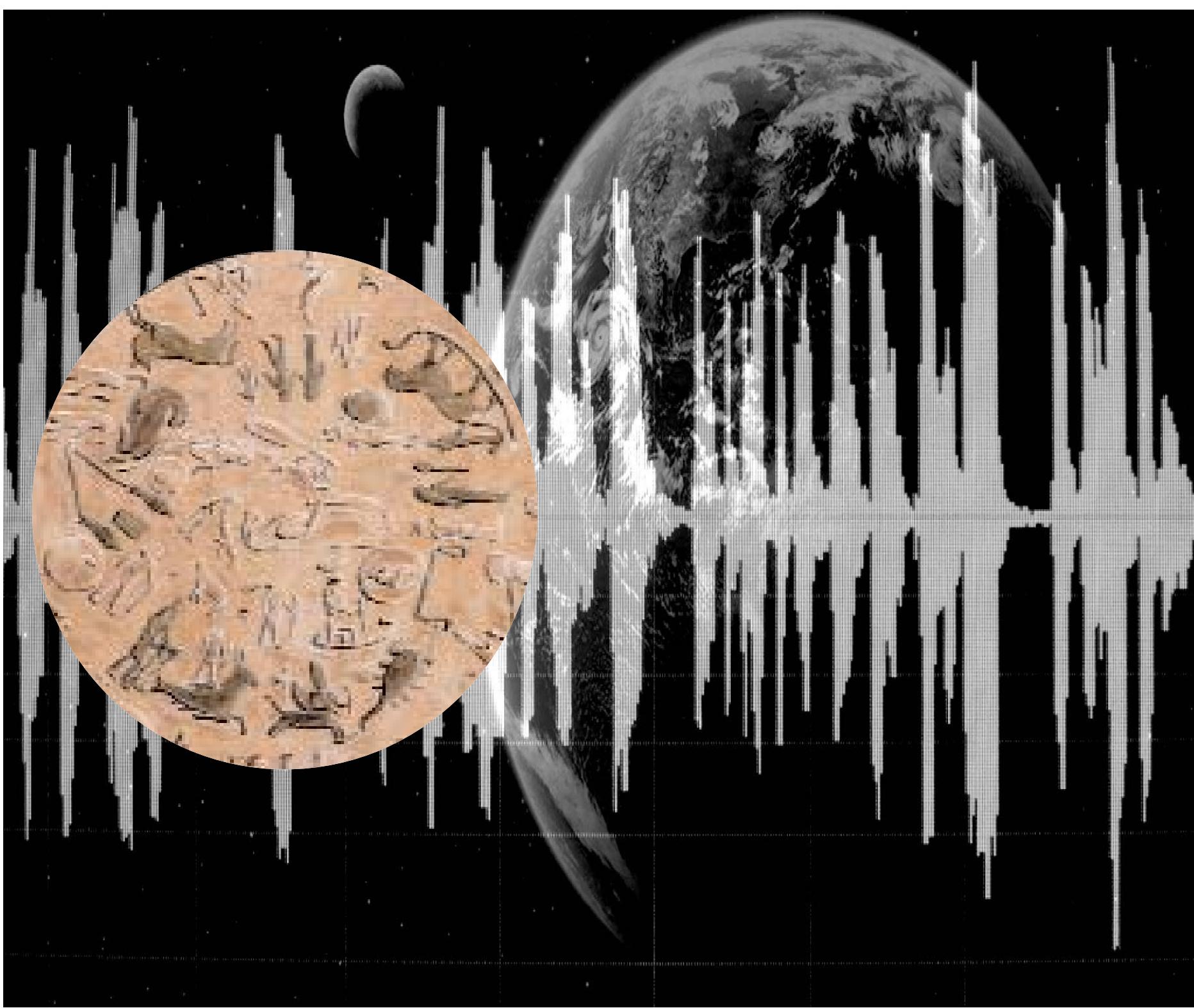












$$Y_{11} = Y_1 + b_1 K_2 \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(x_j - y_j)^2 = y_{2m} \frac{\sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} \quad \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\int \sin x \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{n+10} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+1+n}}{2\sqrt{3n^2+2n-1}}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = 44$$



$$P_1 = \sqrt{0.16} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0,1 \\ 1,0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t^2 + b = C$$

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in C$$

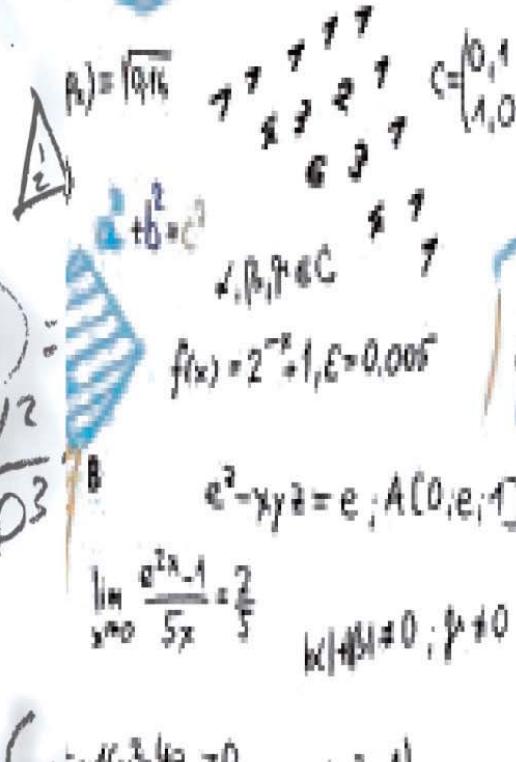
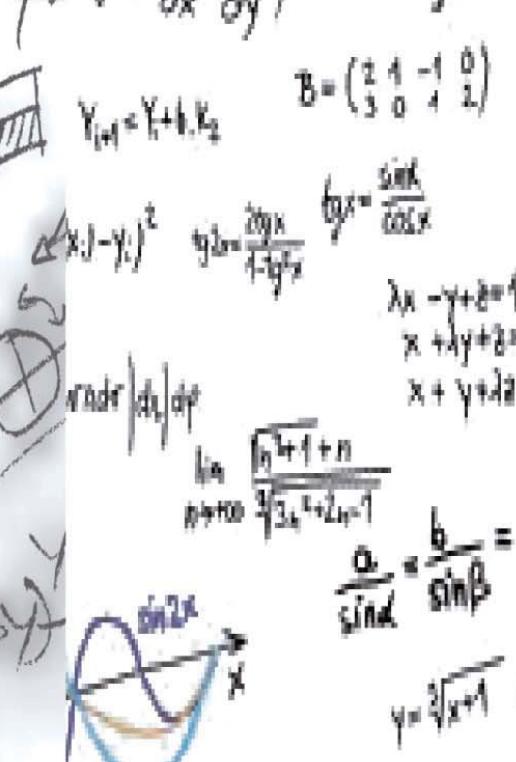
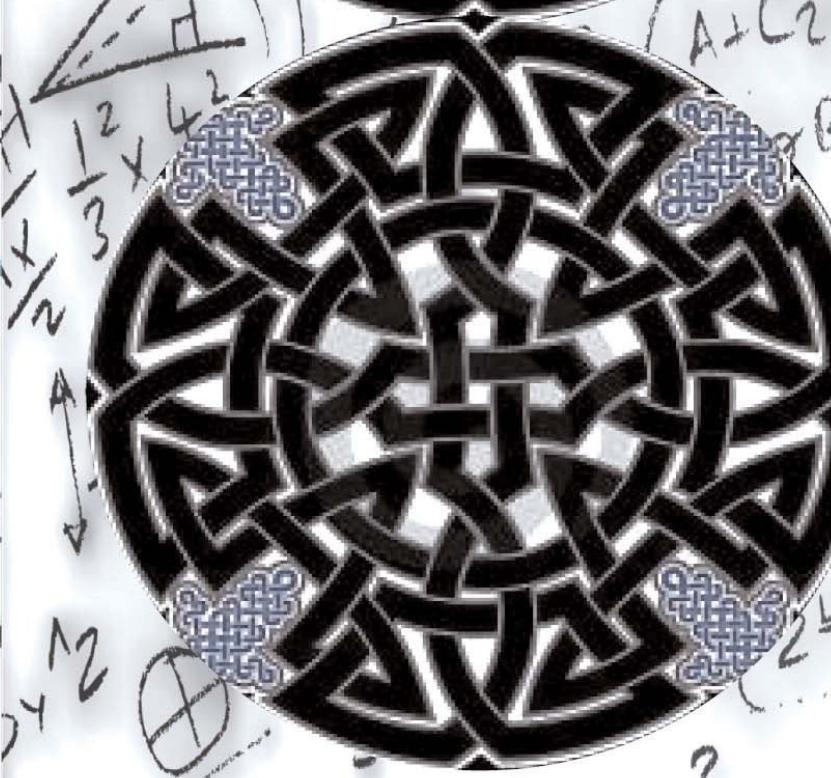
$$f(x) = 2^{-x} + 1, \epsilon = 0.005$$

$$e^2 - xy^2 = e; A(0, e, 1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{5x} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$W(AB) \neq 0; p \neq 0$$

$$-16\sqrt{2}42 \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 1$$



$$r = \sin \theta \quad \text{for } 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2: \quad \text{From } (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \text{ for } 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$$

$$\rho_2 \cdot (v_1 - v_2) = \rho_2 (v_2 - v_1)$$

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$$g_1(T_{\text{ext}}) = -\eta \eta_1 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2$$

$$F \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Geometric} \\ \text{construction} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 7/6 \\ 4\pi/3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} -1/6 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{array}$$

$$k_B(T_2 - T_1) = \frac{3}{2} k_B \ln \left( \frac{B_2}{B_1} \right)$$

$$x = \cos \theta \text{ for } 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$$

$$\Delta V = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{V_1 + V_2} \cdot 100\% \quad \text{begin}$$

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Beauvo



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$$5 = A_1 - 1$$

1966-1967

$$r = \sin \theta \quad \text{for } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2 \cdot (V_1 - V_2) = \frac{\rho_2}{2} (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$dV = -\frac{1}{2} \rho_2 R^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$2 (F_2 \sin \theta) = -\rho_2 R \cdot \left[ \frac{V_1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{V_2}{\sin \theta} \right] = 2 \rho_2 R (V_1 - V_2)$$

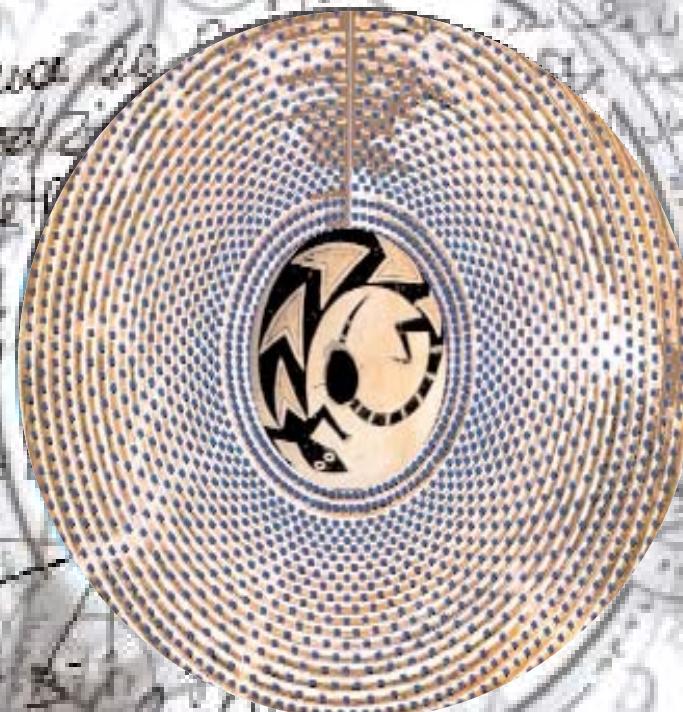
$$\begin{aligned} & \sin \theta \\ & \frac{1}{2} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \\ & \frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{3}{2} \\ & \frac{7\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \\ & \frac{8\pi}{3} - \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

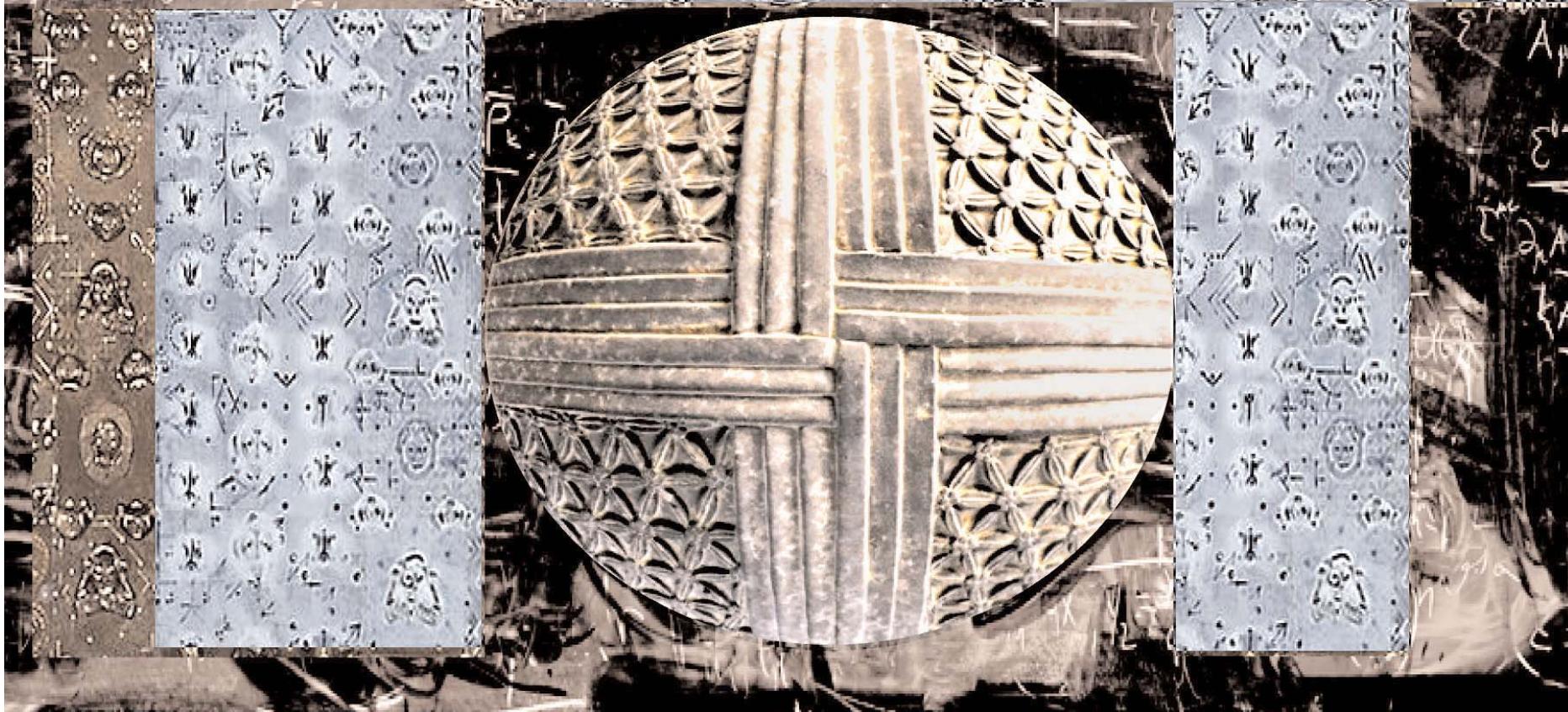
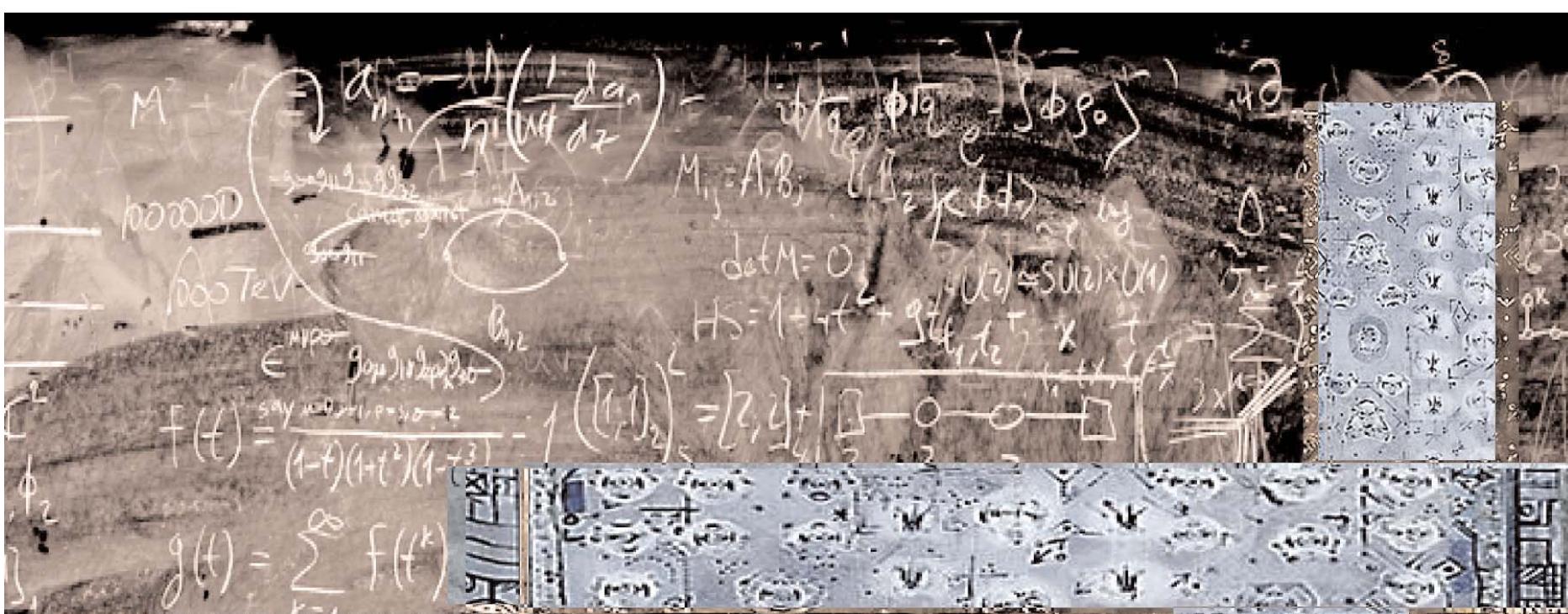
$$\rho_2 R (V_1 - V_2) = \frac{3}{2} \rho_2 \left[ \frac{V_1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{V_2}{\sin \theta} \right]$$

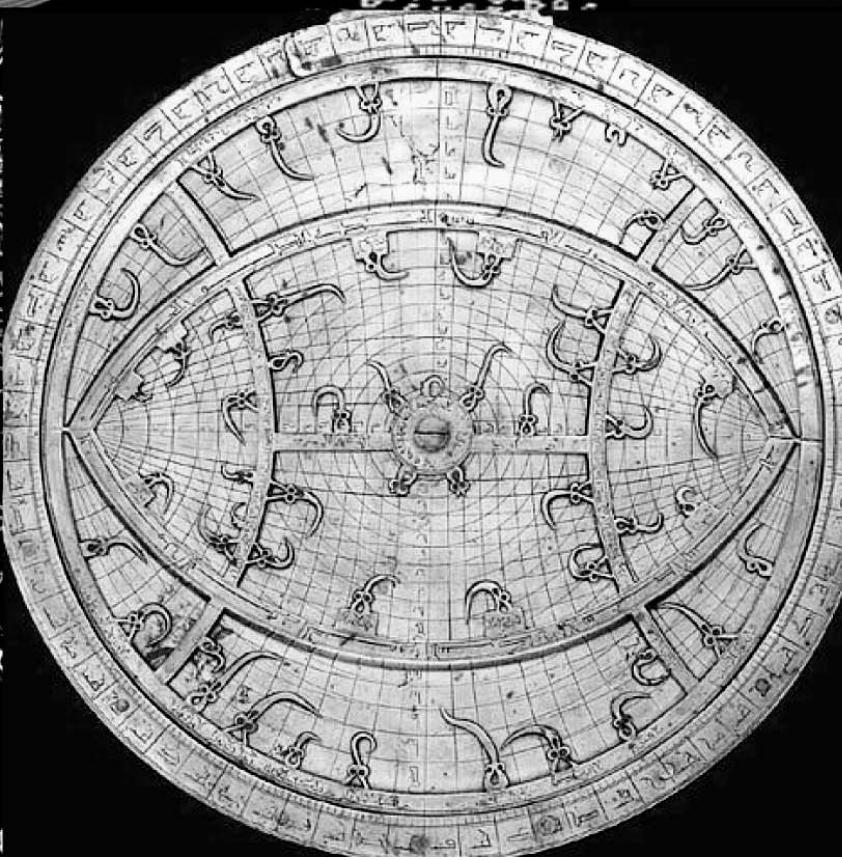
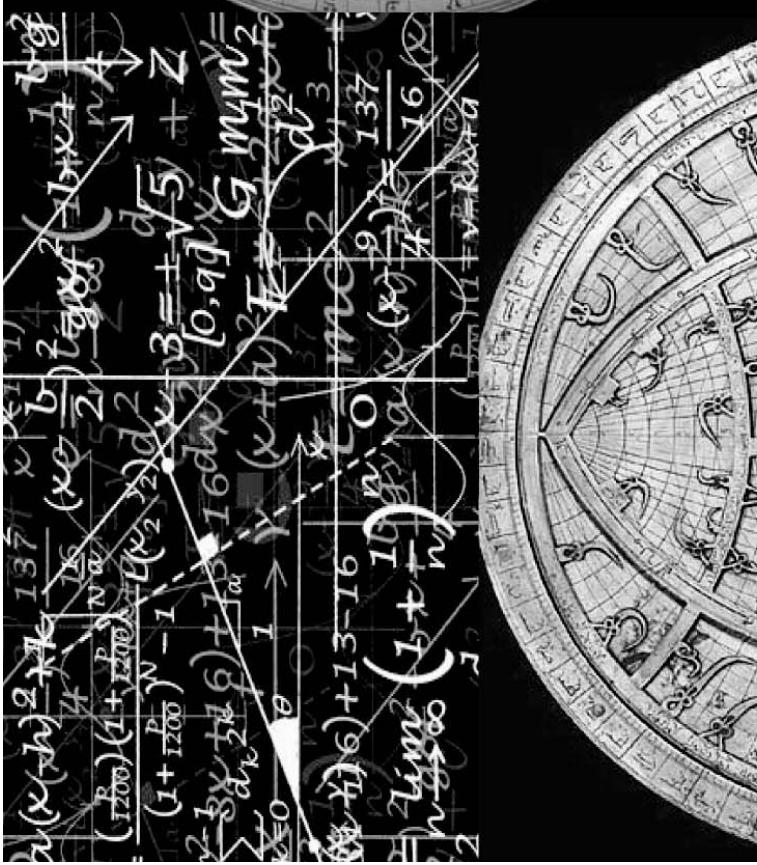
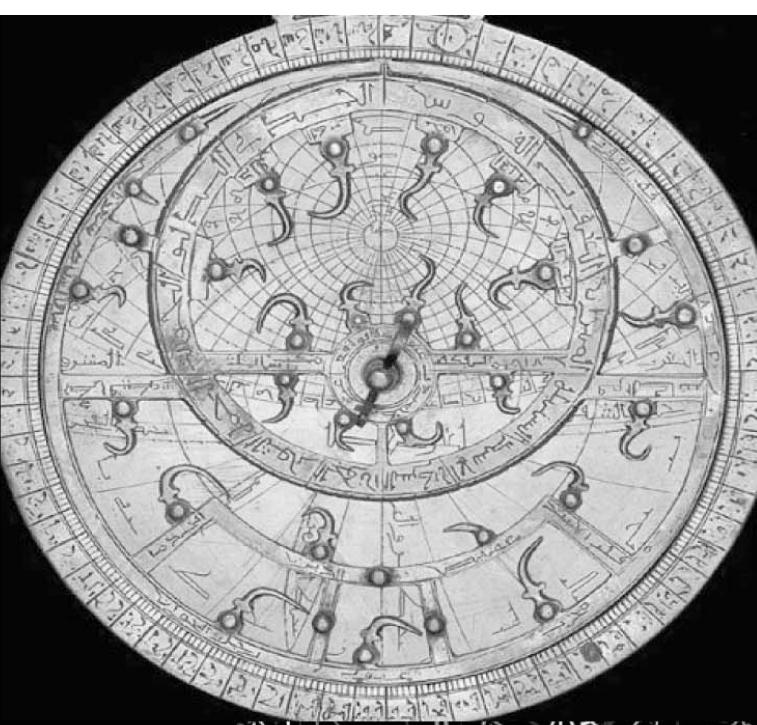
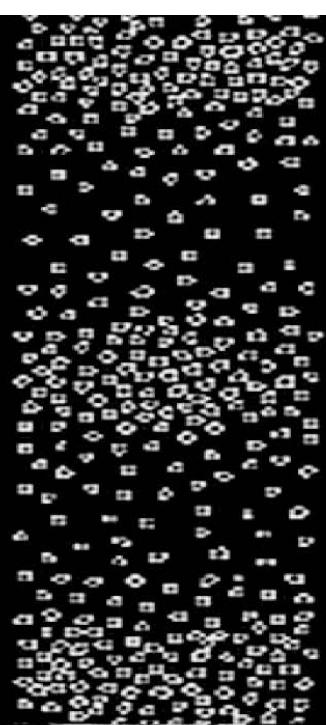
$$= \cos \theta \quad \text{for } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$IV - \frac{3}{2} \rho_2 \left[ \frac{V_1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{V_2}{\sin \theta} \right]$$

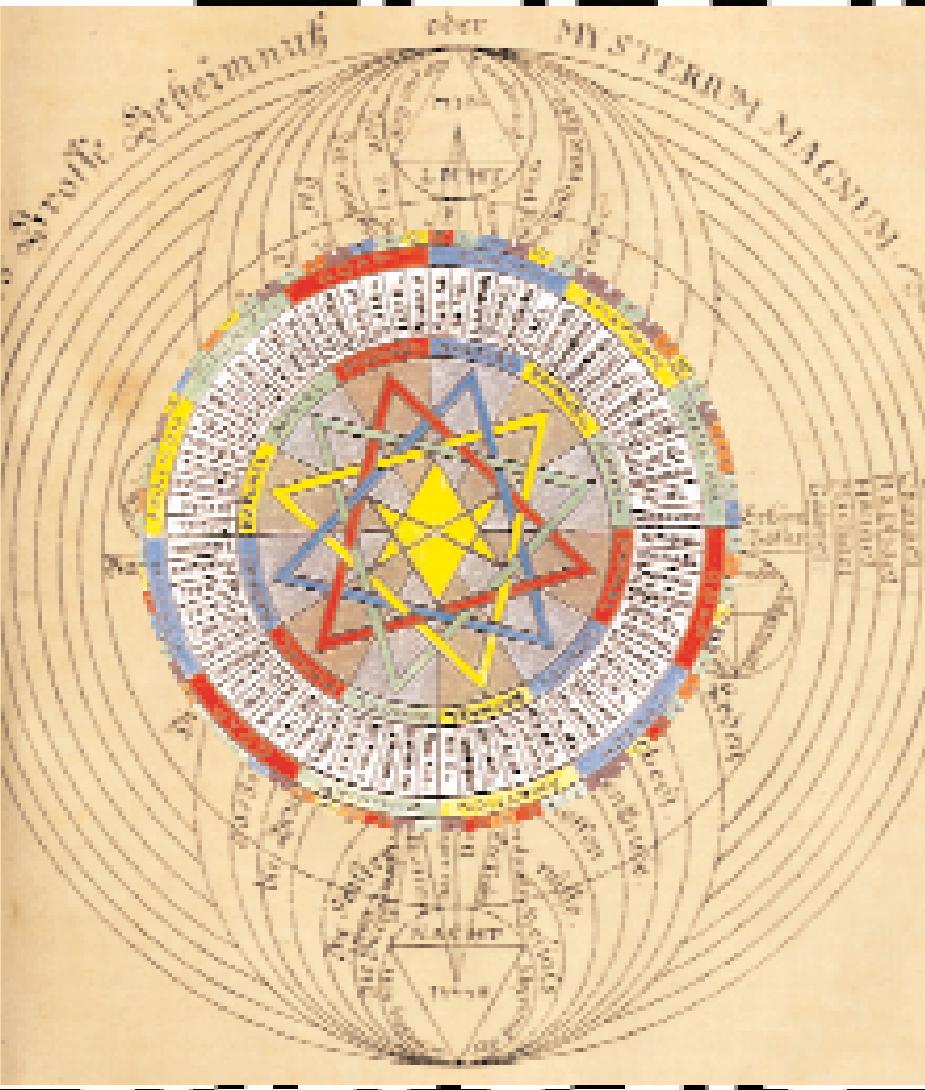
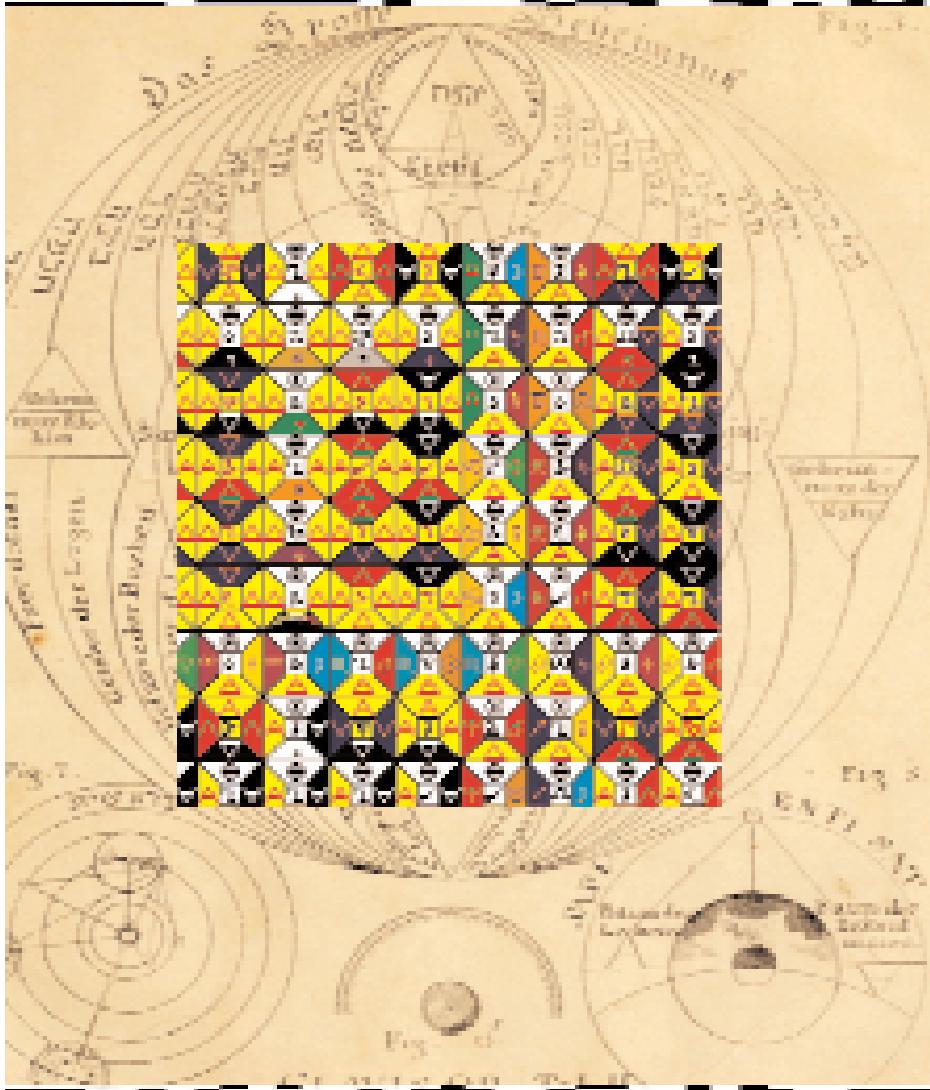
$$= \frac{100 \pi}{2} \left( \frac{V_1}{\sin \theta} - \frac{V_2}{\sin \theta} \right)$$

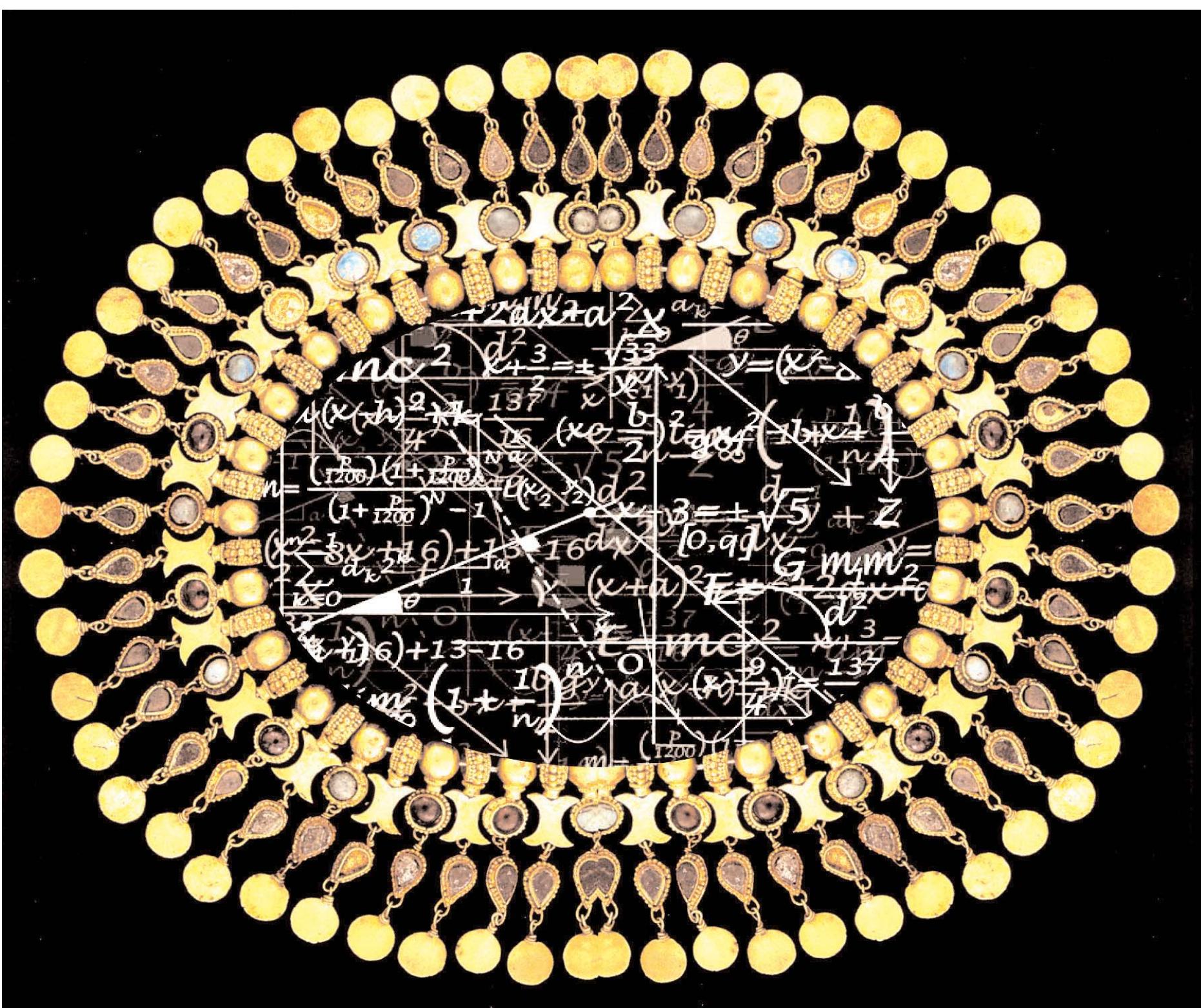








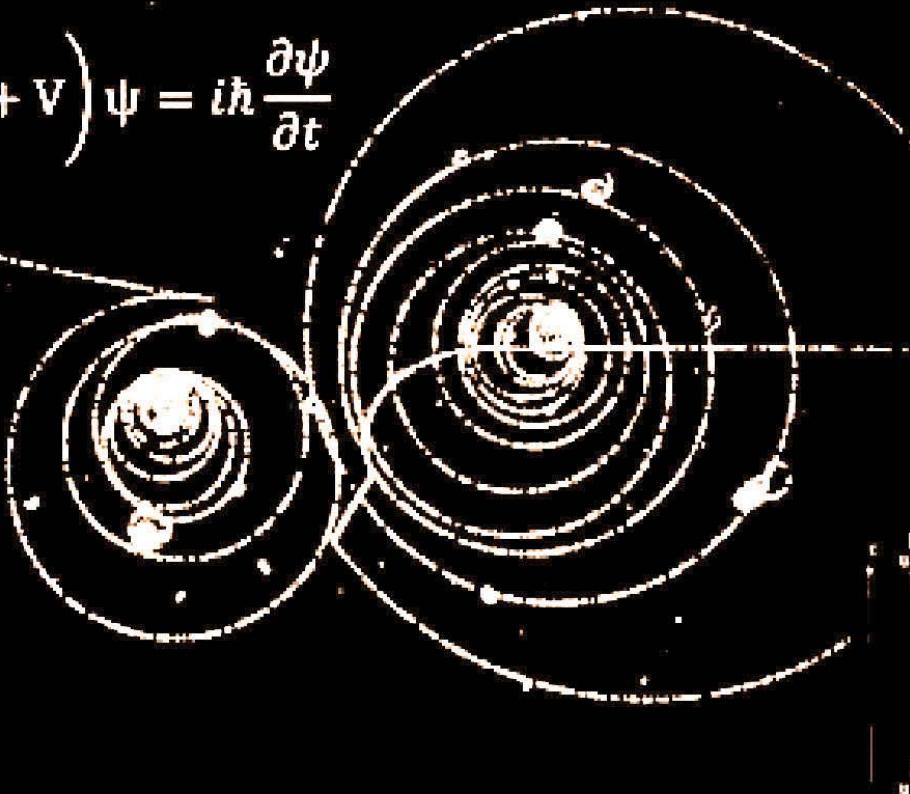




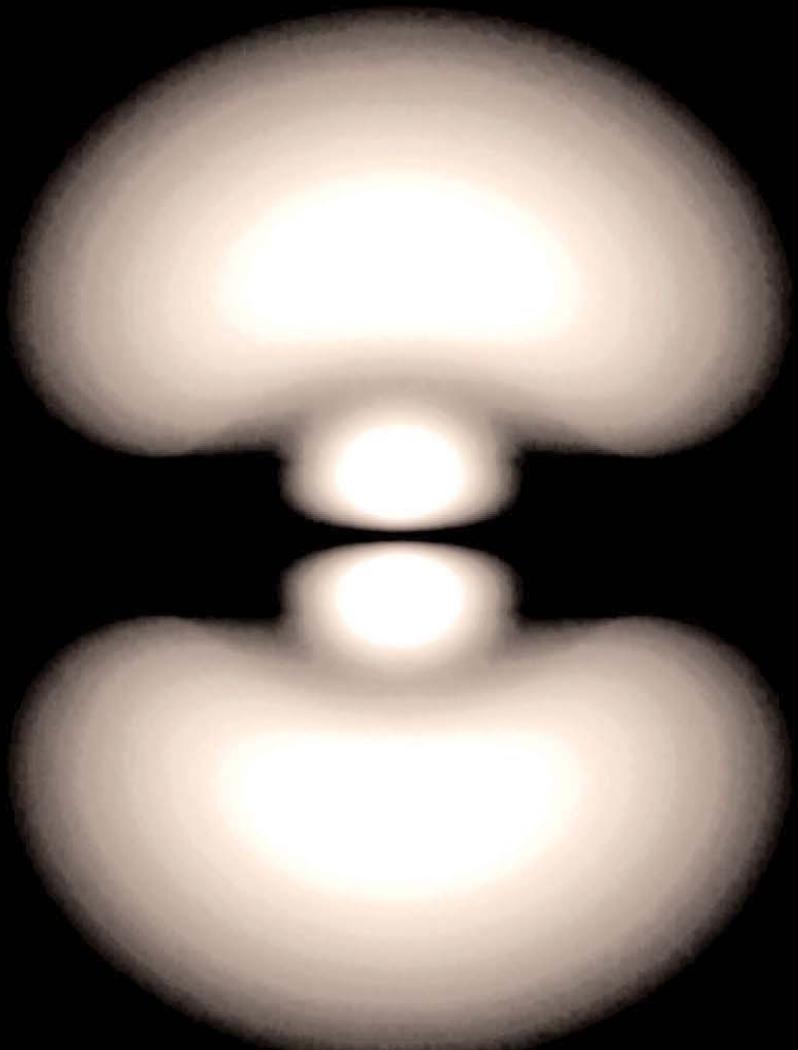
$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi(\mathbf{r}) + V(\mathbf{r})\psi(\mathbf{r}) = E \psi(\mathbf{r})$$

$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V \right) \psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$\Delta x_l \Delta p_l \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$



$$\left( \beta m c^2 + \sum_{k=1}^3 \alpha_k p_k c \right) \psi(\mathbf{x}, t) = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t}$$



$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{\hbar c}{i} \left( \sum_i \alpha_i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i} \right) + \alpha_4 mc^2 \psi$$

جَاهَدَهُمْ وَلَمْ يَلْمِدُهُمْ وَلَمْ يَأْذِنْهُمْ

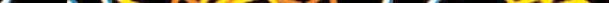
文化後言·卷之三·三

וְיַעֲשֵׂה כַּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה לְפָנֶיךָ וְלֹא תַּנְאַזֵּב  
וְלֹא תַּנְאַזֵּב וְלֹא תַּנְאַזֵּב וְלֹא תַּנְאַזֵּב

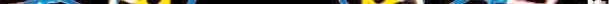
الله أعلم بحالها فلما دخلت على أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام  
قال لها يا أمير المؤمنين ألا تراني أنت أنت أنت أنت أنت أنت

卷之三

卷之三

A detailed chemical structure of a branched polymer chain. The main chain is composed of repeating units with a central carbon atom bonded to two yellow methyl groups and two blue methylene groups. Numerous substituents are attached to the chain, including more methyl and methylene groups, as well as larger organic fragments like a benzene ring and a cyclohexane ring with a methyl group. The entire structure is rendered in a 3D perspective on a black background.

A 3D visualization of a complex, interconnected network structure, likely a crystal lattice or a porous material, rendered in yellow and blue against a black background. The structure is composed of numerous small, interconnected hexagonal and pentagonal units, creating a porous and intricate pattern.

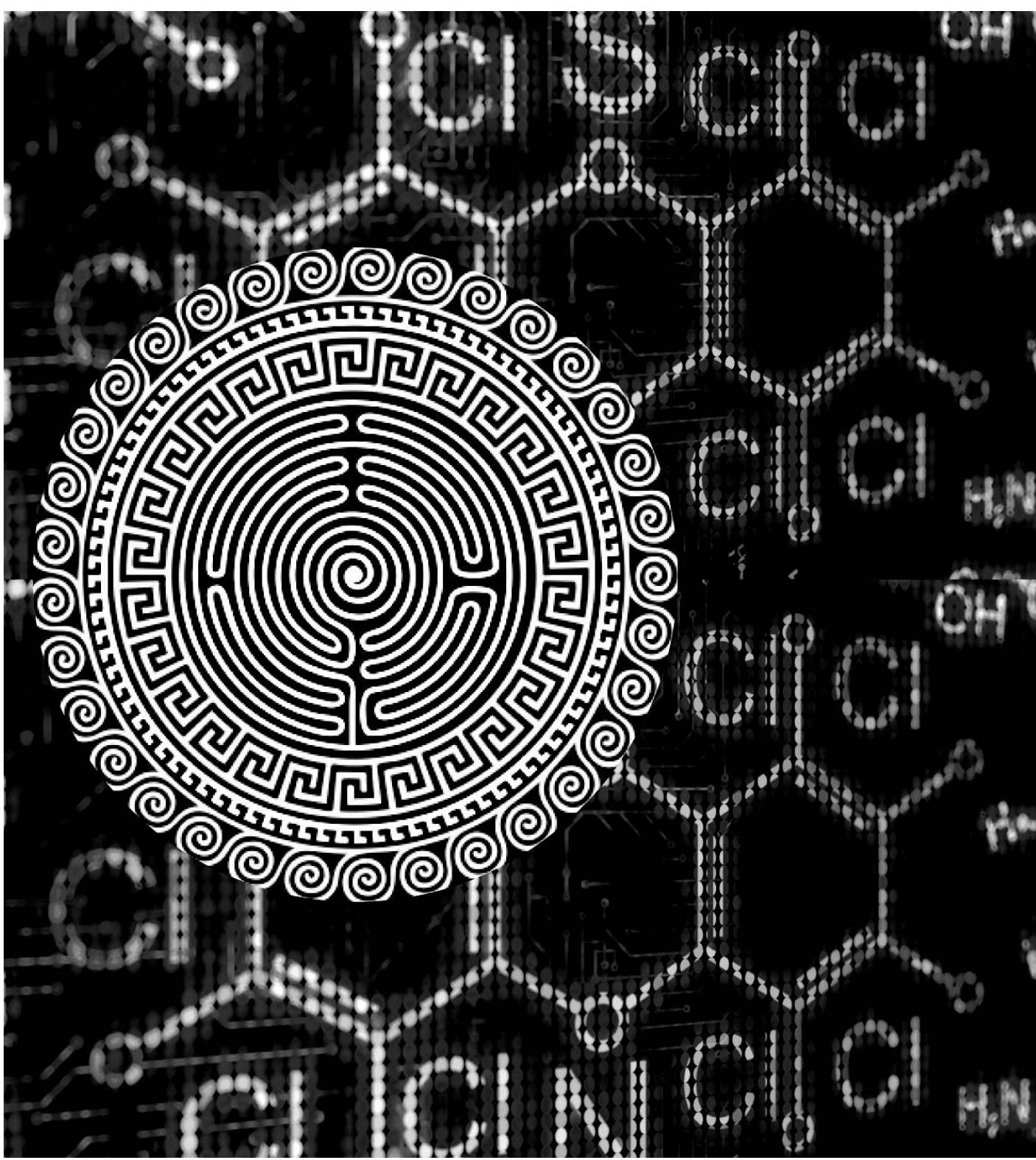
A detailed chemical structure of a branched polymer chain. The main chain is composed of repeating units connected by single bonds. Various substituents are attached to the chain, including methyl groups (represented by blue lines), hydroxyl groups (represented by red lines), and carboxylate groups (represented by yellow lines). The structure is highly branched, with multiple substituents on many of the main chain segments.

وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِنْ حَسْنَاتِهِ فَلَا يُؤْمِنُ بِهَا وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِنْ سُوءِهِ فَلَا يُؤْمِنُ بِهِ وَلَهُ عِلْمٌ بِمَا يَعْمَلُ

卷之三

A decorative border with a repeating geometric pattern of circles and lines, featuring a central floral motif.

卷之三



metalx16  
metalx16  
Hello Mc  
I have a  
I like t  
and I Lo e Linux...a  
metalx16 0@mybox /tm  
ercrets. xt  
enter ac  
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metalx16  
nsg.txt  
metalx16  
J2FsdGVt  
ogJEoI7F  
b4rZuOKL  
metalx16

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-salt - 1

